

Arthur Iniall  
18 Bowyer St. E.C.

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1005.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d.  
STAMPED 6d.

## NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

An APPEAL to the various VISITORS to this PLACE and to the FRIENDS of RELIGION generally from the CHURCH ASSEMBLING

IN  
HIGH-STREET CHAPEL, SOUTHEND,  
ON BEHALF OF A  
NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,  
TO BE ERECTED (D.V.)  
IN CLIFF TOWN, SOUTHEND.

For many years the Church and Congregation worshipping here have met in a small and inconvenient place of worship. They have had no proper schoolroom, but have taught the children at the British and Sabbath-schools in a large vestry and in the pews of the chapel. The present chapel only seats 330 persons; the lease only extends over about twenty-five years longer, and the building is incapable of enlargement. In the winter, notwithstanding its discomfort, the chapel is well filled—in the summer and autumn it is crowded to excess.

The population of Southend is rapidly increasing, and this, together with the great influx of visitors during six months of the year, renders the present chapel altogether inadequate to meet the requirements of the neighbourhood. The force of this will be seen when it is stated, that in all the places of worship in Southend, of whatever denomination, only 1,000 sittings are provided for residents and visitors.

Various efforts have been made in former years to obtain funds for the erection of another and better building, but hitherto without success. Since the summer of 1864 the urgency of the case has deterred the Church to put forth another and more vigorous effort. A committee has been formed, and is in full working order. A most eligible site has been generously given by the Cliff Town Building Association. Many friends in London and elsewhere have shown themselves thoroughly interested in the movement, and about 700, have been already secured.

It is now proposed to erect a new chapel, to be erected on a site of about 1000 square feet, and to be of a more substantial and permanent character than the present one. The plan of the new chapel is such as to afford ample accommodation for the congregation, and to be of a more substantial and permanent character than the present one. The plan of the new chapel is such as to afford ample accommodation for the congregation, and to be of a more substantial and permanent character than the present one.

and we are extremely anxious to accomplish the whole before the end of August in the present year. It has been agreed that two thirds of the money shall be obtained before any contract is signed, and we earnestly appeal to friends to help us in carrying out this resolution.

Our plea is based upon the following facts:—A new chapel is absolutely necessary in this place, both because seats cannot be provided for visitors, and because Nonconformity cannot take its proper position in the neighbourhood, while represented by the present small, dingy, and uncomfortable building. Our congregation, though doing all they possibly can, are unable to carry out the work alone. It is the great influx of strangers from London and elsewhere which renders the effort mainly necessary. We are anxious that Southend should be attractive to them on the Sabbath as well as at other times; and we appeal to Christian people who have the means, to give us their generous support.

The case is cordially recommended by the following ministers:—

- The Rev. Henry Allen, Islington.
- " Jno. Curwen, Plaistow.
- " T. W. Davids, B.A., Colchester.
- " James Fleming, Kentish-town.
- " James Griffin, Hastings.
- " Thos. Hayward, Rochford.
- " E. S. Pryce, B.A., Gravesend.
- " Alexander Raleigh, Canonbury.
- " H. R. Reynolds, B.A., President of Cheahunt College.
- " Dr. George Smith, Poplar.
- " J. H. Wilson, London.

Also by Samuel Morley, Esq., of London, and by Messrs. Wells and Perry, Chelmsford, who are among the largest contributors.

- Building Committee appointed by the Church—
- Rev. A. S. Richardson (minister), Cliff Town, Southend.
- Mr. Cousins, Southend.
- " Dowsett, do.
- " Crawley, Prittlewell.
- " Tully, Cliff Town, Southend.
- " Underwood, do.
- " Verrall, Southend.

Remittances in Cheques, Stamps, or Post office Orders will be gratefully received and acknowledged by any of the above.

ARCHITECT.  
Mr. W. A. Dixon, 12, Bartholomew-road, Kentish-town.  
BANKERS.  
Messrs. Sparrow, Tuffnell, and Co., Essex Bank, Rochford, Southend, &c.

### CONTRIBUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
T. P. Alder, Esq., Newington Butts	2	2	0
H. P. Bodell, Esq., London	2	2	0
Mr. George Berry, Southend	20	0	0
George Cook, Esq., Highbury	60	0	0
Bernard Cook, Esq., do.	10	0	0
Mr. Cousins, Southend	6	0	0
Mr. Crawley, Prittlewell	50	0	0
W. Crighton, Esq., Manchester	5	0	0
W. A. Dixon, Esq., London	5	5	0
Mr. Dowsett, Southend	30	0	0
Miss Elkin, do.	20	0	0
Mr. J. Gross, do.	10	0	0
J. Jackson, Esq., do.	30	0	0
Mr. Keyes, do.	5	0	0
Mr. W. H. Miller, London	0	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq., do.	100	0	0
W. Morris, Esq., Prittlewell	5	5	0
Mrs. Morris, do.	3	3	0
Miss Morris, do.	1	1	0
Miss M. A. Morris, do.	1	1	0

Mrs. Osborne, Southend	5	0	0
By Mrs. Osborne, do.	0	10	0
Mr. Payne, do.	10	0	0
A. T. Richardson, Esq., Manchester	100	0	0
Rev. A. S. Richardson, Southend	5	5	0
James Shepherd, Esq., do.	5	0	0
Mr. Tully, do.	5	0	0
R. T. Turnbull, Esq., London	5	5	0
W. B. Todhunter, Esq., M.A., Cheahunt	2	0	0
Mr. C. Underwood, Southend	2	0	0
Mr. G. Verrall, do.	30	0	0
Rev. G. Verrall, Bromley	2	0	0
Messrs. Wells and Perry, Chelmsford	100	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge Wells	20	0	0
T. J. Winney, Esq., London	5	0	0
Do. (at the laying of the stone)	5	0	0
A Thank-offering	0	15	0

### COLLECTING CARDS.

Miss Allen, Southend	7	17	6
Mrs. Bradley, Prittlewell	0	15	0
Mrs. Cousins, Southend	21	1	0
Master Crawley, Prittlewell	1	1	0
Mr. E. Clark, do.	0	13	0
Mr. Dorkes, Southend	0	14	9
Mr. Dowsett, do.	2	8	0
Mrs. Dowsett, do.	1	17	6
Miss English, do.	1	17	6
Mrs. Hewitt, do.	1	5	5
Miss Ingram, do.	4	3	0
Miss Manning, do.	2	18	0
Miss Richardson, Manchester	5	0	0
Miss Sheringham, Southend	1	0	0
Miss Stoker, do.	1	5	0
Mr. Stevenson, do.	2	18	7
Miss Tully, do.	3	5	11
Mr. Fred. Wheeler, Prittlewell	1	0	0

### GUARANTEED DURING 1865.

Mrs. Morris, Prittlewell	5	0	0
Miss Morris, do.	5	0	0
Mrs. Cousins, Southend	5	0	0
Mr. Dowsett, do.	5	0	0
Miss Underwood, do.	5	0	0
Mr. Tully, do.	5	0	0

A-BASE of SUBSCRIPTIONS GUARANTEED DURING 1865.  
Interest of the BUILDING FUND will be paid in THREE MONTHLY ROOMS, early in MAY.

Articles for Sale will be thankfully received by Mrs. Martin, 5, Egleston-terrace South; and Mrs. Taylor, 14, Chichester-street South, Belgrave.

## HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 40, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

The THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL on behalf of this Institution, will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, February 23rd, when

The Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., will Preside.

The List of Stewards will shortly be complete. Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards are requested to forward their names to the Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of the Funds are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.; or by any of the Stewards.

SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

## HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES of the SKIN, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S. Hon. Secretary,  
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

## NEW ZEALAND—ALBERTLAND ASSOCIATION.

First-class Ships sail monthly to Auckland. No open berths for families. Forty acres of land free. A large party will sail in May, 1865. Apply (prepaid) S. St. Mary Axe, E.C., London. Agents wanted.

SAMUEL BRAME, Manager.

## EDUCATIONAL HOME for YOUNG LADIES—MALVERN.

The Principal of a very select establishment, delightfully situated in a most pleasant and healthy part of Worcestershire, desires to receive TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES on very moderate terms. The pupils receive a very superior education, combined with all the comforts of a home.

For prospectus and full information apply to the Superintendent, Clerical and Scholastic Agency Office, 78, Borough-road, London, S.E.

## STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

Situation elevated and healthy, near the Railway Station. Education, Commercial and Classical, adapted to the Middle-Class Examinations.

A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

## STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Station, London-bridge, S.E.

## TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

### MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 25th January. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

TERMS: For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD

HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

## SCHOLASTIC AND PROFESSIONAL

OFFICES.

78, BOROUGH-ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

The nobility, clergy, gentry, heads of houses, and all who are desirous of securing the best education for their children, are invited to apply.

Mr. E. HAYES, Secretary.

Agents for the Windsor School Books, for circulating and limited books and tables. Specimens on application.

## THE Rev. RICHARD PERKINS FRICHL

L. FIELD, GREAT MALVERN, Hereford. L. LIMITED NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN'S SONS TO BOARD AND EDUCATE. Terms, &c., on application.

## EDUCATION.—A LADY, residing with

her PARENTS in the country, and desirous of TUITION, wishes to RECEIVE TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES who would enjoy the privilege of residing in a well-regulated home, having access to the best instruction and promotion of moral and religious principles. Terms in all the branches. Masters' Languages, French, German, Italian, &c. References exchanged. Payments quarterly and in advance.

Address: B. L. G., 32, Torrington-square, London.

## FOR DISPOSAL, an old-established GENERAL

DRAPEY BUSINESS, Proprietor giving up the trade. The Premises are very spacious, and there is room for still further enlargement. To a pushing man or one with moderate capital, a large trade is certain.

Apply to J. J. Robinson, 128 and 129, High-street, Nottingham, W.; or Messrs. Edwards and James, 18, King street, E.C.

## THE GROVER and BAKER SEWING

MACHINE COMPANY have given PUBLIC NOTICE that they have CANCELLED the AGENCY for GERMANY hitherto held by HENRY WILSON and CO., who will no longer be supplied with any of their Machines.

The Office and Sale Rooms of the Company are now established at 150, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W., and 59, BOLD-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

## SEWING MACHINES.

### GROVER and BAKER'S

CELEBRATED ELASTIC OR DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH

### SEWING MACHINES,

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

ARE THE BEST AND SIMPLEST EVER OFFERED,

AND ARE WARRANTED TO DO

BETTER, STRONGER, AND HANDSOMER WORK, WITH

LESS TROUBLE, THAN ANY OTHER.

For Family Use, or Dress and Mantle Making, they are positively unrivalled, doing plain and ornamental work with equal facility. They stitch, hem, fell, back, gather, quilt, cord, braid, and embroider, are very easily managed, and not liable to derangement. Upwards of 100,000 now in use in all parts of the world.

Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis. Illustrated prospectus and samples of work gratis and post free.

## GROVER and BAKER

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

59, BOLD-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

150, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

These Machines, and the work done upon them, have never failed to receive the first premium over all competitors wherever exhibited.





# THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Capital subscribed, £5,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £50 each; paid up £500,000.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman.

Xenophon Balli, Esq.  
E. J. Coleman, Esq.  
Mr. Alderman Dakin.  
James Dickson, Esq.  
P. D. Hadow, Esq.  
J. O. Hanson, Esq.  
W. H. Harford, Esq.  
G. F. Holroyd, Esq.  
J. G. Hombre, Esq.  
Capt. J. Gilbert Johnston.  
Charles Kelton, Esq.  
G. G. Macpherson, Esq.  
W. Scholesfield, Esq., M.P.  
Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.  
H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.  
Joseph Thomson, Esq.  
F. G. Westmoreland, Esq.  
Alfred Wilson, Esq.

M. Z. A. Esq.

## MANAGERS.

Henry J. Barker, Esq., and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq.

## SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Edwards and Co.; and Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Co.

First Report of the Directors, submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting of Proprietors, at the London Tavern, on Monday, January 23, 1865; John Chapman, Esq., in the chair.

From the statement of accounts which the Directors have now the pleasure of submitting to the shareholders, comprising the operations of the United Companies from the 1st June to the 31st December last, it will be seen that, after payment of the current expenses, allowing for rebate of interest on bills and loans not due, and making ample provision for all contingencies, there remains a balance of net profit amounting to £9,217 9s.

The Directors recommend the sum to be appropriated as follows:—

Dividend (free of Income-tax) of 10s. per share £50,000	0	0
Income-tax .....	1,350	0
Balance carried forward to next half-year .....	47,9	9
	£9,217	9

The accounts will in future be made up half-yearly, viz., to the 30th of June and 31st of December.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors appointed C. J. H. Allen, Esq., and John Young, Esq., as auditors, until the first ordinary meeting of proprietors, on whom the election of auditors will then devolve.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Young are eligible for re-election.

The dividend will be payable on and after the 30th inst.

By order,

W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.

Jan. 16, 1865.

# BALANCE SHEET OF THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

To capital—  
100,000 shares of £50 each, £5 per share paid up .....

£500,000 0 0

To liabilities—

On bills payable .....

£632,423 11 4

On credits granted by bankers and others .....

£25,000 0 0

On deposits and current accounts .....

£1,254,276 4 8

On bills and guarantees .....

£1,290,228 10 6

Sundry creditors .....

£6,201 8 4

Rebate of interest on bills not due .....

£11,593 13 7

To profit and loss:

Balance, being net profit as per statement ..

£9,217 9 0

£4,119,003 17 5

Cr. ASSETS.

By cash at banker's, in hand, and at call .....

£142,320 18 0

By bills receivable .....

£94,451 2 5

By loans, securities, and current accounts .....

£2,475,856 1 8

By investments and interest accrued thereon .....

£506,111 13 0

By office furniture, fittings, &c. ....

£734 2 6

£4,119,003 17 5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FROM 1st JUNE TO 31st DECEMBER, 1864.

Dr. 1864.

To current expenses, including salaries, allowance to managers, directors' remuneration, rent, advertising, law costs, &c. ....

£17,213 5 10

To balance, being net profit carried down .....

£9,217 9 0

£116,460 14 10

To dividend of 10s. per share on 100,000 shares .....

£50,000 0 0

To income-tax on above .....

£1,350 0 0

To balance carried to profit and loss new account .....

£47,967 9 0

Cr. £29,217 9 0

By gross profits, as per ledger ..

£128,054 8 5

Deduct—Rebate of interest on bills not due, at 6 per cent. per annum .....

£11,593 13 7

£116,460 14 10

By balance, being net profit brought down .....

£9,217 9 0

We have compared the above statements with the books of the above Association, and examined the securities, and hereby certify to their correctness.

C. J. H. ALLEN, } Auditors.  
JNO. YOUNG, }

London, Jan. 16, 1865.

It was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Alderman DAKIN, and carried unanimously:

"That the report and accounts now read be received and adopted."

It was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Alderman DAKIN, and carried unanimously:

"That a dividend of 10s. per share, free of income-tax, be declared, and that the same be payable on and after the 30th instant."

It was moved by Mr. THOS. BEVAN, seconded by Mr. FIELD, and carried unanimously:

"That C. J. H. Allen, Esq., and John Young, Esq., be and are hereby elected the Auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be 100 guineas per annum each respectively."

It was moved by Mr. JACKSON, M.P., seconded by Mr. JOYCE, and carried unanimously:

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors for their able and efficient management of the Company's affairs during the past half-year."

It was moved by Mr. FIELD, seconded by the CHAIRMAN, and carried unanimously:

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Managers for the satisfactory manner in which they have promoted the interests of the Company."

JOHN CHAPMAN, Chairman.

(Extracted from the Minutes)

W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.

Jan. 23, 1865.

# COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK,

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

# MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.

98, Cheapside, London.

Capital: One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:

EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.

DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Harratt, Esq., John Heugh, Esq.

Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq., Bernhard Liebert, Esq.

John Chapman, Esq., M.P., Alfred Milne, Esq.

Thos. Barham Foster, Esq., Joseph Peel, Esq.

George Withington, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates.

Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreign Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates.

Mills, Factories, and other hazardous risks will be surveyed at the request of the owner.

Cotton Mills not at work, will be insured at 5s. per cent. per annum.

Farming Stock insured Free from Duty, allowing the use of a Steam Threshing Machine.

Applications for Agencies should be addressed to

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary to the Company.

# DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS.

Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.

Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.

Harry George Gordon, Esq.

George Ireland, Esq.

Duncan James Kay, Esq.

Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.

Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.

Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

# TEMPERANCE HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).

THE TREVELYAN HOTEL,

CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER.

Will be opened this month (FEBRUARY), and will comprise Coffee and Dining-rooms, Commercial-room, Ladies' Coffee-room, Large Dining-saloon and Café. Private Apartments, with Bed and Bath-rooms, furnished in the first style of comfort and elegance.

G. WOLFF, Manager.

ALFRED WHITWORTH, Secretary.

Offices: No. 7, NORFOLK-STREET, MANCHESTER.

# IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10L to 300L ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

# COALS.—Best Sunderland, 26s.; Newcastle

or Hartlepool, 25s.; best Silkestone, 23s.; Clay Cross, 23s. and 21s.; Coke, per chaldron, 15s.

S. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's Park; Chief Offices: 109 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

# COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J.

COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 27s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico, S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

# COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS and

RAILWAY.—LEA and CO.'S price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 26s. per ton; Hartlepool, 25s.; Silkestone, first-class, 23s.; second-class, 22s.; Clay Cross, 23s. and 21s.; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 19s.; Barnsley, 20s.; Hartley, 19s.; best small, 18s. Coke, 15s. per chaldron. Net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and COMPANY'S Office, High-bury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's Park Basin, N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

# KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

# ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Professor Pepper's Third Ghost Lecture (J. H. Pepper and Henry Irick, joint inventors)—Nile Sauce, or the Travels of Bruce and the Wonderful Rovings of the Great Baron Munchausen—Stokes on Memory daily—The Royal Magic Tub, and fifth gratuitous distribution amongst the juvenile visitors, on Thursday, the 2nd February, 1865.—Admission to the whole, 1s.—Open Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten.

# FOR DISPOSAL, a DRAPERY and STRAW

BUSINESS, in one of the busiest Metropolitan Thoroughfares. Stock and Fixtures, about 5000.

For particulars, apply to Devas and Co., Cannon-street; or to Bradbury and Co., Aldermanbury.

# A YOUNG LADY, a Member of a Congre-

gational Church, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in a PRIVATE FAMILY. She has completed her education in a first-class establishment (Rawdon House, Huddersdon), where she has also had some experience in Tuition. She is qualified to impart instruction in the usual branches of English, French, music, singing, and drawing with elementary German. References given, and required.

Direct, H. May, The Friary, Maldon, Essex.

# TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

an experienced COUNTERMAN, writing a good hand, qualified to take the lead in a business where good Family and Wholesale Trades are done. A member of a Congregational Church preferred. To a Young Man of ability, good address, and experience, a good salary would be given.

Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to Mr. W. H. Aldred, Halesworth.

# TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

for RETAIL and DISPENSING, a competent ASSISTANT, of gentlemanly address and good character.

Apply to G. Dowman, Pharmaceutical Chemist, High-street, Southampton.

# SEWING MACHINES of the very First

Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on. For sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.

The American and English Sewing Machine Company, 427, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

# BEDSTEADS, BEDDING,

AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with prices of 1,000 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE, sent (free by post) on application to FILMER and SONS, Upholsterers, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, London, W.

# TONIC BITTERS.—WATERS' QUININE

WINE, the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence; an efficient Tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, and others, at 30s. a dozen. Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

# THOMAS NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit,

and Liqueur Merchants, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C., beg to call attention to their STOCK of OLD PORT WINE, chiefly Sandeman's shipping (all paid to any station in England); excellent, sound, maturest wine, 32s. and 26s. per dozen; superior with more age, 42s., 48s., and 54s.; seven to ten years in bottle, 60s., 66s., 72s., and 84s.; vintage wines, 95s. and upwards; good dinner Sherry, 26s. and 32s.; superior, 38s., 42s., 48s., and 52s.; fine old Cognac Brandy, 50s., 60s., and 66s. Price lists of every kind of wine on application. Established 1801.

# MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR

CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

# SEVERE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,

and INFLUENZA are very prevalent at this period of the year. They are speedily cured by the use of

SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR.

The importance of a medicine of this kind must be obvious to all who consider that in a moist, foggy, and uncertain climate like our own, consumption comes "like a thief in the night," and too often gains the mastery over its victims before even its approach, much less its presence, is suspected. The duty, therefore, becomes paramount upon all who have the means of repelling such an enemy, to urge its adoption upon others; and such means are provided in the Pulmonic Elixir, —May be had of any chemist.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1005.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 8d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

<b>ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:</b>	Manchester Chamber of Commerce..... 88
The Bishop of London's Fund..... 81	Destruction of the Surrey Theatre by Fire..... 83
Conference on Independent Colleges..... 81	Public Men on the Topics of the Day..... 89
Eccelesiastical Notes..... 82	Postscript..... 89
The Use of Cemetery Chapels for Divine Worship..... 83	<b>LEADING ARTICLES:</b>
Opening of Museums, &c., on Sunday..... 83	Summary..... 90
Religious Intelligence..... 85	American Affairs..... 90
<b>CORRESPONDENCE:</b>	Proposed Expedition to the North Pole..... 91
Trust-Deeds..... 86	Conservative Policy..... 91
The Co-operative Movement..... 87	Motherhood..... 91
Liberal and Judicious Giving..... 87	Foreign and Colonial..... 92
Alexandra Orphanage for Infants..... 87	Foreign Miscellany..... 94
University of London..... 87	Court, Official, and Personal News..... 95
Election Intelligence..... 84	Law and Police..... 95
The Approaching Session..... 88	Literature..... 96
	Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 100
	Markets..... 100
	Advertisements..... 100

## Eccelesiastical Affairs.

### THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.

THE Fund initiated by the Bishop of London, for dealing with the spiritual destitution of the metropolis, will require more than what would be described as a statesman's sagacity for its judicious distribution. It is to extend over ten years at a computed rate of income averaging 100,000*l.* a year. It should answer the double purpose of overtaking, to the extent of its expenditure, immediate want, and of quickening into life a system of means which, to an equal extent at least, will be available for all time to come. There are two ways in which this two-fold object may be attempted. The first is by treating the Fund as itself a germ—that is, employing it as capital capable of producing without loss to itself a certain annual income in the shape of interest for ever, and of eliciting, as a stimulant of voluntary contributions, sum for sum, perhaps, of its own accretion. This is the statesman's method, based, for the most part, on self-acting monetary laws, and thoroughly appreciable by commercial prudence. The second way is that of regarding the Fund, not as in itself intended or adapted for perpetuity, but as an indispensable means of evoking so much religious life as will guarantee, to such as have faith in the laws of religious life, its own continued existence and development. This is, according to our view, the Christian method, and will commend itself only to such as, in spiritual affairs, "walk by faith, and not by sight." The one would secure the reproductiveness of the Fund within certain visible and measurable limits; the other would care little for the future of the Fund, but would seek so to apply it as to unseat the springs of all Christian liberality, and thus insure its steady and permanent flow. The one would use it as a store, capable of annual augmentation, which, so long as the store remains, will be available to supply the wants of the most destitute. The other would use it as manure which, useless in itself, employed in conformity with spiritual laws, would stimulate the soil in which it was buried, and reproduce, not itself, but an abundant life sure to supply all the elements necessary to its own growth.

Judging by the first annual report of the Fund Committee, it appears to us that the Bishop of London and his advisers hope to combine both methods. The Fund is to be their sheet anchor—that which will have to bear the chief strain of their laudable enterprise—but they are not insensible to the merits of a quickened sense of responsibility nor of an immediate excitement of Christian liberality. The Bishop points to the appalling mass of spiritual destitution in the metropolis, the result of many years of neglect, and he appeals to the inhabitants of his diocese to whom God has given pecuniary means, to harge themselves with the duty of filling in this

great void. So far well, and every Christian heart will wish him God speed in his effort. But he does not seem to have the remotest suspicion that matters have been suffered by the clergy and the members of the Establishment to drift into their present dangerous position, simply because a legal provision having been made for relieving them of the obligation and the privilege of maintaining their own Christian ordinances, the habit of giving for spiritual purposes had never been formed, and a sense of responsibility for the deplorable condition of others had never been awakened. How were they likely to be, when it was the common practice of the right rev. prelate's predecessors, down to Dr. Blomfield's time, to cast contempt upon voluntarism as a means of upholding and extending the Church, and to shift the whole burden to the shoulders of the State? The consequence is that the present generation has the accumulated neglect of several preceding ones to make good, and, happily, it is not indisposed, when fairly appealed to, to accept the work as it stands. But the Bishop, infected with the inevitable episcopal complaint, fears to trust too much to the power he has evoked. He seems to think that nothing is effectually done until the new Christian organisations he seeks to rear shall be placed for all future time beyond the need of sustaining their own means of grace, and that permanent progress can hardly be said to have been made until the metropolis is so endowed that none of its congregations in future will need to bear the annual expense of its own ordinances. In short, he is busily engaged in fermenting new wine that he may put it into old bottles—exciting voluntary benevolence and cautiously using it, with a view to forming new parochial circles of spiritual ministrations, and of ultimately endowing them.

We admit that the sum drawn from the Fund for this purpose during this first year of operations is small. We admit further that the amount expended upon edifices as compared with that devoted to living agencies is not disproportionately large. But, looking at the tenor of Dr. Tait's speech, we infer that it is a principal aim of his exertions in connexion with this scheme, and one which unless realised will leave those exertions comparatively fruitless, to endow the machinery which he uses the voluntary principle to construct and set in motion, so as to gradually make it independent of Christian liberality.

This is the method of Church-of-England enterprise, and, no doubt, it has its apparent advantages. It seems to secure for ever the ground which it gains, and to promise solidity and permanence to the work which is being done. It has upon it all the marks of worldly wisdom—but it is not the Christian method. It sets aside to a great extent the operation of spiritual laws, and, in proportion to its success, will choke up the springs of Christian zeal which itself has opened.

What is really wanted is an internal revolution in the Church of England—such an entire change of feeling as will excite into highest activity all the elements of religious character in relation first to its own wants, and secondly to the wants of those who are destitute—a disposition to regard God's work as the work of those who love Him—a glad exchange of temporal for spiritual things—an honourable ambition in its members to pay out of their own means for what they have—a sense of indebtedness for spiritual teaching which scorns to relieve itself at other people's expense—a pressure of responsibility in regard to the state of things around them—a faith in the wonder-working energies of Divine truth—a reliance upon the life-giving influences of the Divine Spirit—a confident trust that everything planted by God must and will be fed and nourished in conformity with God's laws, and not by our own timid and unbelieving devices. Let such a spirit as this be evoked, and pecuniary means will never be wanting. Why should the present generation aim to forestall the religious duties and solicitudes of coming

generations? Why should it attempt to close up for ever as much as possible of the area over which posterity might exercise their spiritual impulses, and strengthen their own spiritual character, in work done for the progress of the Church, and for the glory of God? The most pernicious legacy we have received from our forefathers is that which dispenses with all necessity on our part of bearing the main expense of our own religious teaching, for it has miserably stunted and torporised our own religious sensibilities. And now that, after great difficulty, they are partially awakened, we are intent on doing the same mischief to them who come after us?

If we will but do our duty towards our own generation, the next generation may, under God, be trusted for doing its. Be it our care to transmit the right spirit, and they will find the means. There is work enough to be done, in all conscience, without burdening ourselves with the obligations of future ages. Let us plant our means—set and keep them in motion by the expansive power of the Christian life—train it wherever we can find or reproduce it to active exercise and self-sustentation—and leave the living embodiment with God and those whom God inspires. "We are not the people, and wisdom will not die with us." The care of the Church, in the course of centuries, belongs to a higher wisdom than ours. It is for her to discharge to the utmost extent of her power, present duties, and then cherish faith in her Divine Head. The Bishop of London sees this, and doesn't see it. He believes in Church life for immediate but not for future exigencies. He will do some good, and miss a great opportunity. If he had more faith he would have more power. His Christianity is half paralysed by his State-Churchmanship.

### CONFERENCE ON INDEPENDENT COLLEGES.

A CONFERENCE of representatives of the various Independent Colleges throughout the country, assembled last week in the Congregational Library, under the presidency of the Rev. Thomas Binney. The holding of this assembly was suggested by the Chairman of the Congregational Union, the Rev. Henry Allon, in his Autumnal Address. The Committee of the Union consulted the College authorities, and found sufficient agreement as to the desirableness of such a step, to justify the issuing of an invitation, which was accepted by delegates from every Congregational collegiate institution. Twenty years ago a similar Conference was held, and to some of the elders present at last week's gathering it must have been profoundly sad to observe that nearly all the eminent men who took a prominent part on the former occasion had been removed by death. Perhaps, too, it might be felt that, although the earlier Conference had exerted but little influence on the development of the College system—unless it were in preparing for the admission of lay students into Colleges formerly restricted to candidates for the ministry—there was hardly the same high merit or strong interest in the papers read to the present assembly as in those of twenty years ago; and that probably little of direct result might be anticipated from the renewal of an experiment that had hardly been fruitful when quite as wisely and earnestly tried before. Yet no one could think it altogether in vain that those engaged in one work, and that a work so great and responsible, should come together to exchange opinions, to compare experiences, to explain methods and objects, to suggest modifications, and to unite in prayers. It is scarcely to be doubted that the Presidents of the Congregational Colleges, their various Professors, and their more active supporters, will feel the advantage of this nearer approach to each other, and this revived sense of their



internal unity in faith, polity, and spiritual aim, notwithstanding their separateness and entire independence of action as educational institutions. And it was appropriate that the Conference, feeling the glow of fraternal intercourse, and the solemnity of devout consultation, should arrive at a resolution inviting the Congregational Churches to unite in prayer on an appointed day for their Colleges and their future ministry, with the hope of exciting a more vital interest and a more responsible feeling in those by whom these institutions are sustained, and for whom this ministry is prepared.

Various papers had been prepared at the request of the Committee of the Union; but the Conference, immediately on its assembling, appointed its own secretaries, and a Committee to arrange its business, consisting of Professors North (New College), Bubier (Spring-hill College), McAll (Hackney College), Rev. J. Kelly, and James Sidebottom, Esq. The first subject introduced may be regarded as consisting of two parts—first, the *minimum* of ministerial attainments to be insisted on (introduced by Dr. Fraser, Airedale); and, second, the means of promoting the highest possible scholarship in the case of some students having peculiar aptitudes for learning and professional work (discussed by Dr. Falding, Rotherham). There was no disposition on any side to lower the standard of ministerial culture; but various suggestions thrown out for improving that culture seemed rather wanting in practicalness. Perhaps the Conference overlooked the very point most needful to be considered in reference to the advance of Nonconformist scholarship; namely, the better—we had almost said the more rational—*distribution of subjects* to the various chairs in the ministerial colleges. At present, almost every professor is expected to have the attainments and to do the work of three or four accomplished men. He has to teach things for which he has no special fitnesses, and things which overlay others to which he is called by taste and special culture wholly to devote himself. No man can teach efficiently—as in one College he is expected to teach—mathematics, Hebrew, and Syriac, mental philosophy, natural science, and logic!—or, as another requires, systematic, historical, and practical theology, ecclesiastical history, mental science, logic, and morals! It is painful to think of a man teaching, in successive hours, the second book of Euclid, the criticism of the original text of Job, the principles of mechanics, and the doctrine of occasional causes—or of his taking classes without intermission in the Greek philosophy, in the history of the Reformation, in the development of the doctrine of the person of Christ, and in the mood and figures of the syllogism. Yet this is no exaggeration of the daily work of a Dissenting college tutor; and while the system continues there *must* be feeble and superficial professional work, and half-cultivated students. The remedy may be fewer Colleges, and larger staffs of professors in each; or it may be the giving a distinctive character to particular Colleges, and permitting students to migrate, under tutorial direction, from one to another. These or other,—but, whatever the remedy, till the distribution of subjects according to the peculiar talents and acquirements of professors be accomplished, the old order of things will continue, of which the chief mark is that men gravely and urgently insist on the absolute necessity of students for the ministry having learned attainments which the men demanding them do not themselves possess.

A paper by the Rev. E. J. Hartland, on "The probable effects of such institutions as those at Bristol and Nottingham on the Congregational ministry"—designed especially for the training of evangelists, city missionaries, and village pastors,—led to explanations from friends of those seminaries which appeared to abate the force of objections that some members of the Conference had felt as to their probable operation. The subject is too large for incidental discussion: but Mr. Rooker, of Plymouth, seemed to put his hand on the two weak places of the scheme, and indicated possible dangers which it will require more than good intentions and amiable assurances, such as were then given, effectually to avoid. As far, however, as the feeling of the Conference is concerned, cautious encouragement seemed to prevail.

The most practical suggestion submitted to the Conference was that of the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, President of Cheshunt College; who proposes the formation of a Federal Board empowered to conduct examinations and grant certificates in theology, to candidates coming up from the various Colleges represented on that Board. This is a valuable proposal. It has been advocated by others before; and now seems to have got into the right hands, to be sure of ventilation in the right quarters, and to have reduction to practice near at hand. Such examinations and certificates would surely en-

courage many students to make fuller and richer attainments, and would probably stimulate the study of theology generally, just as the London University degrees have stimulated literary culture. This project was referred to a committee, which will correspond with the Colleges, and if agreement is secured will take steps to effect the formation of the Board. If this be carried out, it will be the great result of the Conference.

We regret that we cannot notice others of the interesting papers read by Professors Charlton and Paton, and the Rev. Drs. Vaughan and Morton Brown, R. W. Dale, and J. G. Miall. The whole will be published under the superintendence of a committee appointed for that purpose; and, when communicated in this way to the Congregational body, will, it may be hoped, prove serviceable in many ways to the support, development, and improvement of the denominational Colleges.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

How many years is it that the Nonconformists have been fighting for educational rights? It seems to be no answer to say, Ever since the existence of Nonconformity, but this is the historical fact. The political struggle for such rights dates back about two centuries and a half, and we have not yet secured them all. By the 98th Canon of 1603, it was provided that it should not be lawful for any person to teach children, either in a public school or in a private house, but such as should have an express permission of his ordinary to do so. The 99th Canon commanded all teachers to teach only the grammar set forth by Henry VIII. (there was great suspicion, at this time, of some heresies underlying the study of grammar, as any one may see from reading the Canons; and therefore, only one grammar—the orthodox one—was allowed to be used), and such other books only as should be allowed by the bishop of the diocese. Provided also, the Canon goes on to say, that none be admitted, or licensed to be schoolmaster or usher within this kingdom, unless he first, by his subscription, testify his consent to the first two Canons, which two Canons contain a declaration of agreement in the articles and in the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown.

Then there was the Act of Elizabeth, which provided that any schoolmaster who neglected to repair to church for a month was liable to a year's imprisonment, and that any person harbouring such a man should forfeit 10*l.* a month. Afterwards came the Act of Charles II., by which Dissenters were prohibited from teaching in private schools or taking boarders, unless they frequented church, and took oath against resistance to the king. Another Act of the same reign provided that any schoolmaster or other person instructing or teaching youth in any private house or family before licences obtained from his archbishop, bishop, or ordinary, and before subscription, should for the first offence be imprisoned three months, and for every subsequent offence be imprisoned three months and forfeit 5*l.* Some of these laws were repealed in 1779, and others only as late as 1812.

The curious matter to be observed with respect to these old disqualifications is that even in the reign of Queen Anne statesmen and politicians were found complaining that Dissenters were instructing all the youth of the kingdom. This, we believe, was, in a general sense, true. The best "Academies" for learning at that time were those conducted by Nonconformist ministers, and all classes—Churchmen and Dissenters—sent their children to them. The penal laws, therefore, did not answer their purpose. Nonconformity grew in spite of them, and grew to influence, one after another, all rising generations. Since the year 1812 there has been perfect liberty of teaching, but always with an ecclesiastical ban against Nonconformity. The first contest after this date was in the year 1834, when the Bill for the admission of Dissenters to equal rights in the Universities was presented, and not only presented, but supported and carried in the Commons—supported by Professors Airey and Sedgwick and Musgrave, and Lord John Russell and Mr. Stanley and Lord Palmerston, and carried—to be thrown out in the Lords—by 141 to 44. We have procured, since then, more, in some respects, than that Bill would have given us. Then came the establishment of the Privy Council Committee on Education, when Dissenters had to fight another battle, which they also won. Since that time we have gained something with respect to our rights in the Endowed Schools; the ablest intellects of Oxford are themselves demanding for us all that we could wish with respect to that University; and now we find both Tory and Liberal statesmen

agreeing in the declaration that the rights of conscience of the smallest and poorest child of Nonconformist parents in the kingdom ought to be and must be respected by the law. Last week we printed what Sir John Pakington said on this subject; this week we give the declarations of Mr. Bruce, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. Mr. Bruce plainly informs the Church that the Committee of Council have decided that the Churchman's privileges are not to be used, by the sanction of the law and with the support of national funds, against the Nonconformists' rights. He tells it that the Government have decided that the conscience of the Dissenter's child shall be respected equally with that of the Churchman's child; and that, if the Church refuses to agree to this, it shall receive none of the money furnished out of the national funds for the promotion of popular education. And Tory Churchmen are to be found who say that this is obviously the only just rule.

Now, mark! a hundred years ago we could only teach on the licence of a bishop; fifty years ago we could not teach without odious restrictions; thirty years ago we had no standing whatever in the Universities; ten years ago we had no standing in the Endowed Schools; two years ago we were compelled to submit—anywhere and everywhere where only a National school existed—to any rule which the most bigoted clergyman might choose to lay down for the education of poor children. And now? Reverse all these propositions, and it will be seen what constant and untiring political agitation has done,—agitation, too, conducted with only moral weapons, and with no sword save the sword of truth. Sir John Pakington's and Mr. Bruce's speeches bring to a close another chapter in the history of religious equality. We mark them with this retrospect because of the importance of the lesson which such a history is calculated to teach. That lesson we need not repeat. Our readers have long learned it. They have played no unimportant part in the ecclesiastical struggles of the last quarter of a century. We remind them of their many rewards, not because they need such reminding, but because it is always well, when engaging in new and bolder enterprises, to take stock of what has already been done, and learn from the history of the past how to succeed in the battle of the future.

As we have had in the past, and have at present, so it will be in the time to come. There will be many supporters that we now "wot not of." To a sincere contestor for great truths there is nothing more refreshing than to find them repeated and echoed, now and then, by those who are generally opponents to the policy with which he is identified. The subject of simony, and presentation to livings, &c., has, for instance, recently been discussed by an able and learned anonymous correspondent of the *Clerical Journal*. This writer reviews the laws of the Early Church—such as those embodied in what are called the Canons of the Apostles, in the Council of Chalcedon, and at other times, against traffic in livings. We should be glad to quote all that he has written on this subject, but we must content ourselves with one or two quotations. He thus sums up the intention of the Early Councils:—

Can any one doubt what was the true spirit or policy of all these enactments? It was to exclude rigidly and entirely the influence of money from the disposal of spiritual offices. The Early Church saw (as the Church ever has seen, in every age of faith and zeal) that the spirit of worldly traffic is the deadliest of all her enemies. So much she had learnt from her great Master. When He took His whip of small cords, and drove the money-changers out of the Temple, He taught to after-ages these two lessons—that the spirit and practice of merchandise will ever be intruding, even into the holiest places and the most self-denying hearts; and that the worthiest act of zeal for God's house is to bar its entrance, or, if it has entered, to expel it. If God is ever pleased to raise up among our bishops that blessing which has been so long denied us—a true, righteous, fearless priest—he will know this truth well, and his first quarrel will be against the simoniacs.

Nor was the early Church ignorant of the true secret of the spiritual influence of her ministers. If a minister of religion is to possess true spiritual influence, he must believe himself that it is God who sends him where he goes; and his people must believe the same thing of him. He comes amongst them the bearer of a gift of God unpurchaseable by money; and as such his people receive him. The Early Church knew well (what the English Church has now in these last few years totally forgotten) that no man who has bought his office ever did, ever could believe, that his flock is one over which the Holy Ghost has made him overseer; nor will his people ever think it of him.

The writer contrasts with this the present practice of the Established Church, where livings are, without shame, bought and sold every day in the week. This brings him to the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Bill, and he writes:—

Every recipient of a living under this system, kneels before his bishop, and makes oath, that he has never made, and never will make, any simoniacal payment—so help him God. Nor did I ever hear of a bishop, in charge, pastoral, or sermon, condemning these practices,



or, in his exercise of discipline, making the smallest effort to detect and punish a simoniac. Nay, to the everlasting shame of the Church of England, her bishops unanimously (and it is the only time that I ever heard of their being unanimous) resolved to extend still further this admirable system. They, headed by the Archbishop and Patriarch of this Church, whose destiny is so magnificent, if her bishops had but eyes to see it, voted that three or four hundred more of the Church's sacred offices should be thenceforth converted into marketable commodities for ever. Was such a thing ever heard of before in Christendom? But even this is not the worst. I fancy I see one of those bishops who voted for the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Bill, engaged in instituting one of the purchasers under the Act. See him sitting to listen, while that kneeling figure, to whom he is about to commit the charge of other men's souls, repeats the solemn words, by which, in God's awful presence, he abjures that crime, of which his bishop himself has prepared for him the temptation.

The author subsequently adds an expression of hope that the force of conscience will cause this system to collapse. He says that twenty years ago there were young men, who could be counted by hundreds, and who were ready to devote time and talents, and sacrifice worldly prospects, in the service of the Church. "Are there none such now?" he asks, "and can any one have a nobler ambition than to sweep the Church clean of these horrible abuses, and to make her once more pure, and noble, and triumphant?" He adds in a subsequent letter an expression of his belief that the state of Church patronage is "a horrible abomination, which must sink the Church of England unless it be reformed." Is it of any use saying to this writer, that, if he chooses, he can already find those for whom he is seeking,—that they have been working for nearly a generation to make the Church "more pure, noble, and triumphant"? He will find thousands of such men amongst the subscribers of the "Liberation Society," but we doubt if he can find them elsewhere.

The question of the Final Court of Appeal in Ecclesiastical Causes has elicited an elaborate article from the *Edinburgh Review*, and a remarkable discussion at the Social Science Meeting on Monday evening of the Department of Jurisprudence and Amendment of Law. In the review we find the doctrine of the Bishop of London sustained, and the following conclusions drawn from it:—

The conclusion we draw from this brief sketch of the origin and constitution of the Court of Final Appeal in Ecclesiastical Causes, and from the manner in which the jurisdiction is exercised, may be summed up in a few words. No power or duty of the Crown is more expressly vested in the Sovereign of these realms, by the authority of Parliament and with the assent of the clergy, than this headship and supremacy in the Church—terms to which we ascribe no mystical or religious meaning, but simply that of supreme jurisdiction. This supremacy of jurisdiction is not a fiction of law or an obsolete prerogative of the Crown; it has been exercised directly by Queen Victoria in twelve or fourteen cases of moment to the Church since her accession to the throne, and this is the only authority known to the Constitution by which such controversies can be legally decided. The Queen refers to certain of her Privy Council the appeals laid before her in Council; the Judicial Committee has no authority whatever in these matters beyond that of making a report upon the cases referred to it; the Queen approves in person the report of the committee on each case, and her mandate alone causes it to be carried into execution. These are the facts; and this is the constitution of the Church of England in respect to this jurisdiction.

The writer goes on to argue that those who owe their dignity and temporal possessions to these laws are scarcely consistent in endeavouring to overthrow them. He maintains that any proposal, such as appears to be aimed at by certain persons, could not be even submitted to Parliament without the Queen's assent previously given. He adds:—

It does not lie in the mouths of the dignitaries and powers of the existing Church to contest the conditions of their own establishment. They owe much to the law; if they hope to retain what they owe to the law, they must support and obey the law. It is an ominous sign for the perpetuity of the Established Church, that men of great earnestness and learning like Dr. Pusey are beginning to point to secession, and may one day seek to regain the unlimited power of making and administering their own laws and tenets by lapsing into schism and dissent. But it will be easier to drive all the doctors in Oxford from their chairs and their stalls than to persuade the people of England to consign the leaders of opinion and fair inquiry in this age to their uncontrolled jurisdiction.

Presuming this to have been written under the cognisance of the Bishop of London—which, comparing the date of the publication of his book and of the article in the *Edinburgh*, must be the case—this may be considered to indicate something like internal war in the bench of bishops.

Amongst the Social Science Reformers the question was discussed with a good deal of frankness. Mr. Edgar gave a history of the question, resulting in a recommendation, not very different from that of the present constitution of the Court of Appeal. After others had spoken, Lord Robert Montagu rose and expressed his objection to granting any further facilities for legislation in doctrine. "The clergy," he said, "like everybody else that had a little

power, would like to get more; and if it was granted them, they would gradually accumulate dogmas upon every conceivable point, until the laity found themselves completely enslaved." This is an indication that Mr. Disraeli will not have it all his own way with the Tory party.

Writing some weeks since on the outrages of Roman Catholic priests in the island of Lifu, we expressed the firm opinion that they would not be sustained by the French Government. We gather, from a correspondence printed in yesterday's *Times*, that the Government disclaims all responsibility for these outrages, and will endeavour to rectify all the abuses which have been committed. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird writes that Earl Russell, immediately on receiving intelligence of these outrages, communicated with Lord Cowley, and that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has assured Lord Cowley that "the most stringent orders had been sent to prevent a renewal of the occurrences complained of; and that, so far from their being any desire on the part of the Imperial Government to discourage the labours of Protestant missionaries in the Loyalty Islands, there was every disposition to foster and protect them." We did not quite expect the last assurance; but after the Encyclical, we are certainly not surprised at it.

The virtual triumph of the Orthodox party in Paris in the re-election of members of their Council, will be gratifying intelligence to most of our readers. The triumph, however, has hardly been worth the failure which has attended it in the defeat of M. Guizot. It is evident that the "Liberal" and the Orthodox parties are very evenly balanced. For ourselves, we should sympathise a little more with the latter if they only believed that their truth would triumph without the aid of a subvention from the State. Having, however, no implicit confidence in it themselves, they must not be surprised to find that it is now in a perilous condition.

#### THE USE OF CEMETERY CHAPELS FOR DIVINE WORSHIP.

Some few weeks ago we called attention to the proposal of the Burial Board of Liverpool to grant the use of the Episcopal Chapel in the cemetery for Divine worship on Sundays. Before a final decision was come to, it was determined to ask the opinion of the board's legal advisers on the subject. Their judgment, as will be seen from the subjoined and well-reasoned letter, is adverse to the scheme:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LIVERPOOL BURIAL BOARD.  
12, Castle-street, Liverpool, 8th December, 1864.

Dear Sir,—We have given to the resolution of the board, passed on the 10th of November, our careful consideration, as requested by the two gentlemen who were deputed to obtain our opinion on the legal question arising upon it.

By that resolution the request of the Rev. Mr. Welsh, that the Episcopal chapel be used for Divine services on Sundays is granted, provided we are of opinion that the board has the power under the Burials Acts so to do.

We are of opinion that the board has not the power, under the acts, to permit the chapel to be used for any other than the Burial Service. Looking, however, at the form of the resolution which has been passed, it seems desirable to enter a little more fully into the considerations bearing upon the subject.

The Burial Acts empower any parish to create a corporation, called the Burial Board, and they invest it with certain powers. The Burial Board owes its existence to those acts, and it possesses no powers except what are conferred by them. To do anything not within those powers may be said to be illegal on the part of any Burial Board. We can see no tangible distinction between what is *ultra vires* and what is *contra vires*, in the case of a body which has no powers except what are expressly or impliedly conferred upon it by the Legislature.

The enactment regulating the uses to which the chapel is to be put is the 30th section of the Act, 15 and 16 Victoria, c. 85, which says that it shall be lawful for any Burial Board to build on any land to be purchased or appropriated as a burial ground under that act, a chapel for the performance of the Burial Service, according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland. This obviously does not include the performance of Divine service on Sunday, unconnected with burials; and we are not aware of any other part of the acts from which an implied power to permit such service can be inferred.

The above remarks do not, however, convey the whole of what we conceive the board should be advised, to enable them to determine upon their course. It is desirable to consider how, and by whom, any objection could be made to the proposed use of the chapel, and whether such objection would prevail in a court of law.

We think any ratepayer of the parish of Liverpool could raise the objection, by applying to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus*, prohibiting the board from allowing the chapel to be used otherwise than as the law permits. In deciding upon such an application, the Court would, no doubt, be influenced by the state of facts existing at the time, as shown by the affidavits filed on behalf of the objecting ratepayer. If the excess of power were a very slight one, so that the objection had something of a trivial character, the Court would probably not interfere to prevent it, especially if it considered the object a laudable one. Whether, in the present instance, the Court would interfere, is more than we can say. But we can readily conceive a state of things arising out of the permission (if confirmed by the board) in which the Court would interfere. If granted for the chapel built for the performance of the Burial Service, according to the rites of the United Church of England

and Ireland, the board would probably not think it right to refuse the permission for the other two chapels, if it should be applied for, and as to that erected on the unconsecrated ground, such application might be made by more than one sect, which obviously would lead to embarrassment.

The use of chapels erected upon the public cemeteries, with the public money, contributed by all denominations, might lead, in the case of future cemeteries for other parishes, or for the parish of Liverpool, to the sect, which, at the moment, could control the majority of the vestry, providing a chapel for itself, larger than, or different from, what was required for the Burial Service, with an express view to its being used for Divine service by a congregation on Sunday.

It is further to be considered that the chapel in question is not situated in the parish of Liverpool, out of the rates of which it was built, so that the services would be little, if any, convenient to the parishioners of Liverpool; and the persons to attend them (with the exception of the officials of the cemetery) would probably be chiefly the inhabitants of a different parish, for whose spiritual requirements it is no part of the duty of the Burial Board for the parish of Liverpool to provide.

On the whole, though it may be doubtful whether, if the permission were confined to the present application, the Court would interfere to prohibit it, we cannot advise the board to confirm the permission which they have conditionally given, without the sanction of a judicial decision, or at least of the opinion of eminent counsel. After the resolution which has been come to, the course we should recommend would be to obtain such an opinion at once, which would not only be a guide, but to some extent a justification to the board.

We are, yours faithfully,

HARVEY, JEVONS, and HARVEY.

It is hardly necessary to say that, after this decisive opinion, the Liverpool Burial Board by a majority of votes declined to grant the use of the chapel as requested.

#### OPENING OF MUSEUMS, &c., ON SUNDAY.

The adjourned friendly conference, convened by the Clerkenwell Working Men's Christian Union at the Spaffields Chapel Lecture Hall, Clerkenwell, was resumed on Wednesday night at the Cambridge Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Davis, secretary of the Religious Tract Society. Upon the platform were Dr. Perfitt, Ph.D., J. B. Langley, Esq., F.R.C.S., J. M'Gregor, Esq., the Rev. Henry Stevens (secretary of the Lord's-day Observance Society), H. J. Slack, Esq., F.R.S., J. D. Dexter, Esq., Captain Littlehales, C. J. Whitmore, Esq., W. E. Shipton, Esq., R. Clarke, Esq., the Rev. W. Allen, J. P. Lascardi, Dr. Edmond, Messrs. T. Gilks, Dreschler, R. M. Morrell, G. M. Turpie, Antill, Pullen, &c.

Mr. ABBOTT opened the conference in the affirmative. He contended that the best way to keep the Sunday holy was to afford opportunities to the poor and illiterate to improve their minds. As things at present stood, education was made a very expensive thing, because the places for intellectual study were shut to the working man upon the only day he could visit them without the loss of a day's wages. He hoped that the day was not far distant when religion and philosophy would go hand in hand in regenerating mankind.

Mr. J. D. DEXTER reviewed the arguments put forward by the members of the Sunday League, and others who favoured the opening of museums on Sundays, and considered that the arguments were contradictory and self-confuting.

Mr. H. J. SLACK contended that Saturday was not a convenient day for the real working man to visit the museums, because he had so many other duties and calls which demanded his attention upon that day; that the museums, if opened on the Sunday, would offer a more intellectual recreation than at present, and the tendency of men was always to participate in the more refining amusements and give up the grosser.

Mr. J. M'GREGOR, of the Inner Temple, contended that, as the whole of the English working men were partners in the public museums, therefore it rested with their opponents to convince them that the opening of museums would benefit the majority, or that the majority wished it. He contended that such was not the case.

Dr. PERFITT contended that, as the Sabbath was broken in numberless cases without in any way offending the consciences of their opponents, their objections to opening the museums and picture-galleries on the Sunday were narrow-minded and untenable.

Mr. SHIPTON did not wish to bind others to entertain the same opinion as himself; but, the Bible coming with authority to himself, he was bound to oppose what his conscience told him went against the dictates of the Book upon which he took his stand. The only argument advanced in favour of the Sunday opening of museums was, that they contained works of art the study of which would ennoble mankind. Those works, or similar ones, had been before the world for thousands of years, and they had not had the ennobling effect which was claimed for them if exhibited on the Sunday. The only thing to elevate man was the promulgation of the Word of God.

Mr. J. B. LANGLEY contended that it was quite possible to maintain the Sunday as a day of rest without a sacred foundation.

Mr. W. CRAWFORD BERNOUTH, of Bristol, held the observance of the Sunday to be the birthright of the working man, and that the secularising of that day would tend to rob the working man of it as a day of rest altogether.

After some further discussion, the usual compliment was paid to the chairman, and the proceedings closed.



**CHURCH-RATES AT WETHERSFIELD, SUFFOLK.**—The poll demanded by the opponents of the Church-rate proposed to be made in this parish took place on Thursday, 19th ult.,—the vicar, the Rev. W. Marsh, presiding. After the poll had been open about an hour, the opponents of the rate were in a majority of one. The chairman was then informed by his solicitor that the past proceedings were invalid, inasmuch as the minutes of the former vestry had not been legally entered. The opponents of the rate at once stated their intention not to poll more votes, but the churchwardens determined to continue the poll open. One of the principal opponents was repeatedly told by the vicar and churchwardens that they wished him out of the parish. Several landlords threatened their tenants with notices to quit, or increased rents, unless they voted for the rate; and farmers were known to order their labourers to the poll under penalty, if disobedient, of being turned off at the end of the week. Notwithstanding these miserably unjust and unmanly tactics, only 177 votes could be obtained in favour of the rate out of 450 votes, which is the polling power of the ratepayers. 77 anti-Church-rate votes were given, and most of the ratepayers who did not vote were against the rate, although, being under landlord influence, they dared not give expression to their opinion. It is understood that the churchwardens intend to commence their proceedings *de novo*.—*Essex Telegraph*.

**THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.**—The congregation of Plymouth Church has raised the salary of the pastor, the Rev. H. W. Beecher, from 7,500 dol. to 12,000 dol. per year.—*New York Tribune*.

**LARGE REQUEST TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—The *Dundee Advertiser* has been informed that the late Captain Mitchell, of Baldozie and Balfour, Forfarshire, has left the large sum of 50,000l. to the Roman Catholic Church.

**THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS AND THE AUTHORISED VERSION.**—We are informed that the Oxford authorities have contracted to issue an edition of the Bible without the translators' dedication to King James. The Queen's printers did not feel themselves at liberty to risk their patent by agreeing to a similar demand.—*Record*.

**ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.**—There continues to be a good deal of excitement and agitation in the ecclesiastical world at the Cape. In the Dutch Reformed Church the contention between the so-called liberals and the orthodox was concentrated upon the case of the Rev. Mr. Burgers, who was some months since suspended on an alleged charge of heresy. The present action had been upset from a technical objection, and fresh summonses were issued, and the case was set down for trial during next term in February. Much interest was also excited in the English Church in connexion with the diocesan synod to be held in January. Lay delegates were being elected by several of the congregations, and at a meeting of the parishioners of St. George's Cathedral considerable anxiety was manifested lest the bishop, in his efforts to vindicate the independence of his jurisdiction in the case of Dr. Colenso, might do anything to sever the ties which connect the colonial church with the mother-church in England.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.**—A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Tuesday to hear the first report. Of the 1,000,000l. sterling which the bishop proposed to raise within ten years, rather more than one-tenth, namely, 100,456l., was raised in the first year, and a further sum of 72,003l. has been already promised for the future. The balance which the committee have now in hand for further operations is only 22,120l., so that it is clear a great annual effort not very much less considerable than was made last year will be needful to meet the spiritual destitution of this enormous diocese. During [the past year the grants have been expended in providing eighty-eight additional clergy (forty parochial curates and forty-eight missionary clergy). Four parsonages and eleven schools have received grants in aid. Forty-seven Scripture-readers and fifteen parochial mission-women have been provided. Twenty-seven mission stations, with their school churches, have been provided from the fund, and nearly 20,000l. has been voted in aid of permanent churches.

**THE BAPTIST BUILDING FUND.**—We deeply regret to hear that the proposal of Sir Morton Peto to erect four chapels in the metropolis, defraying one-half the cost himself, on condition that special subscriptions to the Baptist Building Fund were made for the other half, has met with so imperfect a response, that Sir Morton has been induced to withdraw his offer. The proposal has been before the denomination for two years, but only about 900l. has been contributed towards 7,000l., the sum required, so that there seemed but little probability of the remainder being subscribed. Under these circumstances the committee have had no alternative but to consult the subscribers as to the disposal of the several sums contributed. They are now prepared, therefore, either to refund the amounts contributed for the special purpose of meeting Sir Morton Peto's proposal, or to appropriate them, under the direction of their subscribers, to the special or general objects of the fund. We confess that this result is to us deeply mortifying, and only our confidence in the executive induces us to believe that the decision they have arrived at has not been reached too soon.—*Freeman*.

**PROPOSED FINAL COURT OF APPEAL.**—On Monday a meeting of the jurisprudence department of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science took place in Adam-street, Adelphi, when a paper was read by Mr. Edgar, "On the Court of Final Appeal in Ecclesiastical Causes." The lecturer traced the history of final appeals in eccle-

siastical causes from the earliest period. He believed that the Court of Delegates which formerly existed was one of the most objectionable that could be imagined, and there was no wonder that in 1831 it was entirely abolished, and the appeal transferred to the Queen in Council. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council he looked upon as a great improvement upon the old state of things; and of the many suggestions which were now being made to further improve its action only one met with his approval—that was, the appointment of a permanent sub-committee of the Judicial Committee to deal with ecclesiastical causes. He would have the bench of bishops form part of this permanent sub-committee, the rest of the committee to be formed of lay members of the Judicial Committee, whose numbers should be double that of the bishops. In the discussion which followed a great diversity of opinion was manifested amongst the members as to what would be the best plan to adopt, and ultimately the question was adjourned for future debate.

**THE CHAPLAINS OF UNION WORKHOUSES.**—At the meeting of the Bridgewater Board of Guardians last Wednesday Mr. S. Thompson moved—

That a petition to the House of Commons be prepared by the clerk, and signed by the chairman on behalf of the board, praying that the law which restricts the appointment of paid ministers for union workhouses to members of the Church of England be repealed.

The union was for the purpose of relieving the poor of every religious persuasion. The ratepayers were also composed of men of every religion, and ought to have an equal voice in this matter. He was not there to say that they should not elect a clergyman of the Church of England, but he was there to plead for his rights, and that that selection should be left to the guardians themselves, that, if they pleased, they might elect an Independent or Wesleyan, or even a member of the Society of Friends, if he would take the appointment. It was his firm belief that although this resolution might not be accepted that morning, it embodied views of religious equality which were sure to become more and more general. Mr. J. B. Clarke seconded the motion. Mr. Warry combated the views of Mr. Thompson, and urged that as the poor had the benefit of the parochial system in their own parishes, they should have the same advantages in the union-house. The union had gone on as at present for twenty-eight years, and he hoped the existing arrangements would not be disturbed. Mr. J. Ling said he could not agree with the proposition that they were not to discuss these questions, and he supported Mr. Thompson's motion. The motion was rejected by eighteen to eight.

**AN EFFECT OF THE MACCLESFIELD DISTURBANCE.**—An active friend in a North Devon town writes:—"You will be surprised to hear that your Macclesfield adventure has nearly cleared out all my publications, but such is the case. Every year we have a tea-meeting at the Baptist chapel in this town, and lately the Rev. — told his congregation that he had thought of bringing this State Church question before them some time since, but having read the Macclesfield affair in the papers, and feeling thoroughly disgusted with the proceedings there, he had resolved to bring the matter up that night. He told them that the time was not far distant when it would not be enough for them to say that they came to the Baptist chapel because they liked the preacher, but that they would have to openly avow their principles. He was followed on the same question by other speakers. He told them if they wanted any information on the subject I would supply them with publications; so I took the hint, and fetched some hundreds and gave them away at the door. I attend another meeting to-morrow night, and I shall take what more I have left. Every one seems eager to obtain them. People are beginning to think there must be something decidedly wrong in the Establishment, when interested parties in enlightened England get up such a disgraceful scene as you witnessed at Macclesfield. One such meeting as that does more to forward and extend our glorious principles than ten of our ordinary meetings."—*Liberator*.

**DR. DUFF ON CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN INDIA.**—At an Edinburgh meeting of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, presided over by Major-General Alexander, Dr. Duff addressed the meeting at some length, pointing out the fallacy of the idea that the native population of India were highly educated. In Bengal and Behar there were upwards of 6,600,000 of the population of a school-going age, and of these only 511,000 attended school, leaving, in point of fact, in these provinces 6,089,000 wholly uneducated. He trusted after this we should hear as little as possible about the general education of India. These statements were made on the authority of the inquiries of Mr. Adam. But we did not realise the position of a country by looking merely at the non-instructed juvenile classes. Mr. Adam's inquiries also showed that of the population above fourteen years only five and a-half per cent. were found to have got any degree or kind or amount of instruction whatever. What was the use of Bibles and religious books among such a class as that? What a work was chalked out for such a society as that whose claims he was now advocating! In Bengal and Behar they had 1,234,000 adults who had got some instruction, leaving 21,546,000 really and absolutely uneducated. All other parts of India were similarly situated. So much for the amount of the education; and as for the quality, it was better that they should be left uneducated altogether. Not only was the education given in the native or indigenous schools in India most limited in extent, but it was most odious and noxious even in quality. The

manner in which the whole system was carried on was fitted to act upon the human mind in a way the reverse of that in which right education should act. Dr. Duff then gave numerous examples of the severe modes of discipline practised in the Indian native schools, which, he observed, were objects of great terror and repugnance to the boys. He concluded by expressing his belief and impression that we had done little more than begin the work of educating India. Several other speakers advocated the cause of the society.

**SELF-SUPPORTING EPISCOPALIANS IN INDIA.**—Last month we had the authority of the Bishop of Oxford for condemning the employment of force or bribery for the spread of Christianity, at any rate in India. This month we can also point to a movement in India, in which the principle of Voluntaryism is enforced from a different point of view, viz., the interests of Episcopalians in India, apart from the native population. It appears that in August last the Indian Finance Secretary addressed a communication to Archdeacon Pratt, relative to "a scheme of revised Church Establishments for the Bengal Presidency." It stated that "the Government of India purpose to take this opportunity of introducing a self-supporting principle into the British-Indian Church, by requiring that proper pew-rents should be taken, and that the Church servants and contingencies should be the first charge upon them, leaving the balance only, if any, to be paid by the public revenue." The archdeacon was requested to "move the lord bishop to consider the expediency of laying a foundation of independent existence for the English Church in India, to the extent above indicated, as a measure which is recommended in a Christian as well as in a financial point of view." Here is another lesson for old England, sent across the seas from one of its dependencies. "A self-supporting principle" is deemed desirable for the British-Indian Church, and it is recommended "in a Christian, as well as in a financial point of view." Is it possible to resist the conclusion that the same principle is applicable to the Church at home? If Episcopalians in India should pay their own Church servants, and the other expenses of worship, and on Christian grounds, can a word be said in favour of Church-rates here?—*Liberator*.

**BROTHER IGNATIUS.**—The breach between the Rev. G. A. Hillyard and Brother Ignatius appears to be widening. Thus, while the adherents of Mr. Hillyard—that is, the congregation of St. Lawrence, Norwich—were dancing last week at the Free Library, the English Order of St. Benedict, headed by their priest, the Rev. G. J. Ouseley, were doing penance barefooted, in dust and ashes, to avert the just anger of Almighty God for the dishonour which was being inflicted upon the name of the martyr St. Lawrence. The chapel and the altar were hung in black, and the shrine was veiled in black also. Brother Ignatius, in a sermon, protested against the dancing party as mixing up the religion of Christ with the service of the devil. No church in England had been so privileged as St. Lawrence—no church had been able to attain such a perfect restoration of the worship prescribed in the Anglican service-book. But the devil could not abide to see this great and good work grow and flourish, and so in his usual way he was endeavouring to uproot it by mixing up the tares with the wheat. The monks sang the 51st Psalm to a wailing chant, and, prostrating themselves before the altar, recited the seven penitential psalms, after which the priest, rising from before the altar, put ashes on the head of each monk. Compline was then said behind the screen, no music at all being introduced. Some of the acolytes of the monastery visited the cathedral at Norwich last week, and one, dressed entirely in red, prostrated himself at full length before the communion table, or, as he would doubtless term it, the high altar. The cathedral service is also occasionally attended by the nuns who have settled in Norwich. When the present rigour of the weather is considered, the barefooted penance of Brother Ignatius must be regarded as no joke.—*Post*.

**TITLED ROMANISTS IN ENGLAND.**—*Appropos* of Roman Catholic weight and influence in the United Kingdom, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn that there are at the present time twenty-one Catholic peers and one Catholic peeress in her own right; forty-six Catholic baronets; and thirty-three Catholic members of the House of Commons. Of the peers, however, nine are either only Scotch or Irish lords; and of the remaining twelve, one, the Duke of Norfolk, is a minor. The Catholic peers with seats in the House of Lords, are—the Earl of Kenmare, Earl of Oxford, Lord Camoys, Lord Stourton, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, Lord Petre, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Darnley, Lord Stafford, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and Lord Lovat. The peeress is the Countess of Newborough, a Scottish title. With five exceptions, the baronets are English; the Irish ones being Sir John Bradstreet, Sir Henry Winston Barron, Sir Coleman O'Loughlen, Sir John Power, and Sir Patrick O'Brien. Of these, two—Sir Patrick O'Brien and Sir Coleman O'Loughlen—are members of the House of Commons. Two English baronets, John D. Acton and Sir George Bowyer, represent Irish constituencies; the former sitting for the borough of Carlow, and the latter for that of Dundalk. Sir John Acton is stepson of Earl Granville, the President of the Council; and the noble earl's sister, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, is also a Roman Catholic, and takes an active part in the promotion of Roman Catholic institutions. Her ladyship is the author of several books of prose and poetry, most of which are of a decidedly religious character. England sends but one Roman Catholic member to Parliament



—Lord Edward Fitzallan Howard, for Arundel, a family borough of the Norfolk dukedom. It will be remembered that, in his Reform Bill, Mr. Disraeli proposed to spare this borough, on the ground that it was but fair to let English Roman Catholicism have one vote in the House. Scotland does not return a single Roman Catholic member; nor is any Reform Bill, however comprehensive, likely to change matters in these respects further than that Arundel is pretty sure to find its way into the schedule of boroughs to be disfranchised on the ground of their insignificance.—*Liverpool Albion Correspondent.*

**THE IRISH CHURCH.**—It is the Church not merely of a minority, but of a minority in the greater part of the kingdom so small as to court contempt and contumely, as well as indignation. When it is everywhere in small numbers—when, in such a diocese as Achonry, it can claim only 307 to each benefice, while Roman Catholics can claim 9,564—when, in Kilmacduagh, it can claim only 62, while Roman Catholics can claim 5,697, and in Kilmacduagh 108 against 6,844, what can be said either of the justice or of the success of such an Establishment? The Establishment, moreover, is the Church not of the poor but of the rich. If any facts were still required to illustrate the injustice of this institution, the table of the occupation of the people of Ireland would give them. Who are the landed proprietors? The Established Church numbers 4,044; the Roman Catholics only 3,576. Who are the bankers? The Established Church numbers 139, the Roman Catholics number fifty-two. Who are the physicians? The Established Church numbers 824, the Roman Catholics number 539. Who are the great officers of state? From the Lord-Lieutenant to the Attorney-General they number thirty-two, of whom twenty-four are members of the Established Church, and only eight are Roman Catholics. Who are the nobility and gentry? There are 114 of the former who are members of the Establishment, and fifteen who are Roman Catholics. Of "ladies and gentlemen," there are 3,254 who are members of the Establishment, and 1,298 who are Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic Church is the Church of the middle and lower classes. Thus of farmers there are 45,838 who are members of the Establishment, and 337,419 who are Roman Catholics. Of ploughmen there are 3,744 who are members of the Establishment, and 43,544 who are Roman Catholics. Of farm-labourers and servants there are 22,723 who are members of the Establishment, and 378,064 who are Roman Catholics.—*The Irish Church, by Herbert S. Skeats.*

**THE ENGLISH STYLE OF DELIVERY.**—A case arising out of the charges lately made against the Rev. John Sharp, minister of the *quoad sacra* parish church, New Pitsligo, and which are being investigated by the Presbytery of Deer, came before the Sheriff Court, Buchan, on Thursday. Mr. Sharp prosecuted Mr. David Sturrock, parish schoolmaster and session-clerk, New Pitsligo, on the following grounds:—That he (Mr. Sturrock) had drawn up and sent to the clerk of the Presbytery a statement to the effect that on Sunday, November 13th, Mr. Sharp behaved himself in a manner unbecoming and unseemly for a clergyman; that at a meeting of the Presbytery at New Pitsligo on the 14th of December he voluntarily emitted a statement in the following, or words of similar import:—"That on the aforesaid Sunday Mr. Sharp came to the pulpit with a hasty and hurried step, his face being red and his eyes inflamed, and that he was under the influence of drink or had been drinking; that on said occasion Mr. Sharp placed peculiar emphasis on certain words while reading a chapter in the Book of Proverbs, and put on wry faces in the pulpit." These statements having been drawn up with an intent to damage his character and reputation as a clergyman, and having led the Presbytery to hold an investigation into his conduct, causing him considerable loss and trouble, and seriously affecting his feelings and reputation, the libel concluded for 12*l.* damages. It was maintained for the defender that it had not been alleged his statements were false or untrue, and, that having drawn up the statement as session-clerk, and given his evidence at the request of the Presbytery, these were matters of "privilege." On the part of Mr. Sharp it was pleaded that though it was not said the statements were untrue, they were distinctly specified as prejudicial, and it was naturally to be inferred they were false. The point of privilege was denied, and a case in the Free Church referred to, where it was held that in no circumstances was a person "privileged" in giving evidence against his clergyman. The case was then adjourned for a week.—*Buchan Observer.*

**SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY.**—On Thursday evening a public meeting was held at the Victoria-rooms, Bristol, in support of this useful society; but owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was very limited. Mr. C. Nash (in the absence of his worship the Mayor) presided. The chairman said he believed that the object of the society—that of bringing before the public mind of England the duty of consecrating a certain portion of their goods to the service of God and the benefit of their fellow-men—was deserving their support. He thought that the amount given for religious and charitable purposes was not what it ought to be; and he believed that if the principles of the Systematic Beneficence Society were generally acted upon, they would see an amazing impetus given to the progress of Christianity throughout the world, and vast additional means would be afforded for relieving the poverty and distress of their own country. The Rev. Dr. Cather gave a brief report of the proceedings of the society during the past year. Meetings had been held in various cities and towns in the kingdom, and much favour had been expressed upon all hands of con-

scientious and proportionate systematic giving to God. The balance in last year's receipts was in favour of the society; but upon the three past years the local expenses had exceeded the collection by 200*l.* The difficulties of the society chiefly arose from ignorance of, and prejudice against, its theory, and from an indisposition to old customs being infringed upon; and the greatest difficulty with which they had to contend was the sheer love of money. On the other hand, the society had many encouragements, which he proceeded to point out. The Rev. J. E. Nash moved the following resolution—

That this meeting has listened with hearty interest to the statements of the principles, operations, and objects of the Systematic Beneficence Society, and rejoices in the progress which they have made throughout the United Kingdom. The motion was seconded by the Rev. W. Bruce, and supported by the Rev. R. W. Dale. The resolution was carried *nem. con.*; after which, the Rev. W. M. Panshon moved—

That this meeting cordially approves of the Systematic Beneficence Society, and recommends the formation of an auxiliary for Bristol and the West of England.

The motion was seconded and carried, and a collection was made to defray the expenses of the meeting. On Friday morning a breakfast in connection with the society was held at the Victoria-rooms. Lieut.-Colonel Savile presided. The chairman, the Rev. Mr. Dale, and Dr. Cather spoke at some length upon the general principles of the society, and ultimately a resolution was passed to establish an auxiliary society for Clifton and Bristol.

### Religious Intelligence.

**MEMORIAL CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.**—A meeting of the church and congregation was held in the memorial church on Thursday evening, January 26, to receive a communication from Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London, and to devise means for the development of the resources of the congregation in their new position. Notwithstanding the drenching rain the attendance was good. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Scott, Dr. Bliss occupied the chair. Dr. Waddington read a note from Mr. Scott relative to the favourable state of the building fund, and expressing his intention to meet the people at an early opportunity. Some correspondence left amongst the papers of the church illustrated the course of its unwritten history. No church in London (he said), under similar circumstances, had survived the loss of its place of meeting. Quoting a letter written in 1854 he showed that on the eve of losing the chapel in Union street, the deacons had retired into the country. Long before that time the persons of property connected with the church had withdrawn. A letter in Mr. Arundel's pastorate showed that for ten years the pecuniary strength of the church had steadily declined; there was no prospect of available help from any quarter. At that period a rule existed precluding grants from the chapel-building societies in aid of existing churches, and there was no disposition to make this case an exception. It was suggested that the church should give up the idea of building a chapel, hand over the money to some society, and meet once a month with some neighbouring church to receive the Lord's Supper, and wait the issue of events. Yet the feeling of the people—more especially of the poorer members—was strongly in favour of securing the perpetuity of the church. Dr. Waddington said he had committed himself to the work on the distinct understanding that he should not abandon the trust. He had been trained to disregard the low level of unadvised and capricious opinion, and to follow in the course of Christian duty. He had never paused for personal consideration. Truth and right were self-consistent, and in the end would prevail. They had proved that nothing was too hard for the Lord, and he might add that there was nothing too kind for Him to do if we would only be faithful. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted acknowledging in grateful terms the untiring and judicious efforts of Mr. Scott, the characteristic munificence of Mr. Morley, and the faithful kindness and active sympathy of Mr. Armitage, with the liberality of the friends in England and America. It was also resolved that a general contribution should be made to reimburse the sum lost to the private estate of Dr. Waddington in the arduous position in which he had been placed. The resolution was earnestly supported by the Revs. H. W. Gage and J. Sinclair, and Messrs. Lancaster, London, and Lansdowne. Dr. Waddington said he trusted he should be allowed a word of personal explanation. The movement proposed had been spontaneous on the part of the deacons, who had sought the advice of one of the ministers in London. He was only concerned that nothing should be done to lower the proper Christian dignity of the church; whatever might be the issue of the effort to be made he should continue under the Divine blessing at his post. He must, however, express his satisfaction that the church had done credit to their principles by this attempt to act in the spirit of evangelical integrity. He should be grieved if, with the interest he felt in Congregational principles, he had any cause to feel ashamed of the conduct of the church. He had a cheering hope for the future. In his opinion the fulfilment of the ministry did not consist simply in the power of talk or in the rapid increase of a superficial society, but in sound instruction, all-pervading sympathy, and the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ under the varying conditions of time and place. Dr. Bliss, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, concurred with Mr. Gage in the sentiment that the attention of Christians in America was strongly fixed on the course of the church in

Southwark. He felt this matter was one of simple justice, and that many would be anxious that Dr. Waddington should be free to pursue his pastoral and historical work now without any distracting cares. The meeting was enlivened with excellent singing, and the people separated expressing feelings of the highest satisfaction.

**WOOLWICH—RECTORY-PLACE CHAPEL.**—The congregation meeting in Rectory-place Chapel, Woolwich, held a tea-meeting on Tuesday evening week, many friends from other congregations in the town uniting with them on the occasion. After a well-provisioned tea, a public meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. William Gill, pastor of the congregation. A numerous company of ministers were present, each of whom took part in the service. The chairman said he was happy to report an encouraging continuation of ingathering and progress. The Sunday-school had enrolled on its books upwards of 400 children, and the large room where they were now assembled, was filled every Sunday to overflowing by these young persons. More than thirty devout and devoted teachers gave themselves to this work. The "Christian Instruction" and the "Benevolent" Societies were sustained by some twenty-five persons; 400 families were under visitation, tracts were periodically lent to these families, and more than sixty sick and necessitous persons had been aided by pecuniary relief during the past year. The "Dorcas" and "Maternal" Societies were next spoken of. Between thirty and forty ladies had interested themselves in the object of these associations. Within the last month the children in the school and in the families of the congregation, had been assisted to collect the sum of more than 35*l.* towards the purchase of a "new missionary ship," to supply the place of the John Williams. Last year promises of half-yearly payment had been given in by a goodly number of the congregation, with a view of clearing off the chapel-building debt. The second of these payments, just now due, had already been received, to the amount of 150*l.*, and now little more than 600*l.* had to be raised in order to extinguish all claims upon both chapel and school. Gratifying mention was also made of the Young Men's Christian Association. A preaching station at North Woolwich had been supplied every Sunday by members of the church, by whose labours, through the blessing of God, a goodly number of persons had been gathered together, forming, it was hoped, the nucleus of a future congregation and church. The Rev. G. Martin, of Lewisham-road Chapel, gave an address of great practical merit, on "Church life and church work," and other addresses by local ministers closed the engagements of the evening.

**RICHMOND, SURREY.**—The annual congregational tea-meeting connected with the Vineyard Chapel was held in the adjoining lecture-hall on Thursday evening. The Rev. G. T. Ingram, minister of the place, presided. Addresses congratulatory of the prosperous state of the church and its institutions, and also stimulative to further usefulness on the part of pastor and people, were delivered by the chairman, Messrs. Burt, Cox, and Whitely; and by the Rev. L. H. Byrnes, B.A., of Kingston, and the Rev. A. Mackenral, B.A., of Surbiton. The thoroughly instructive and practical address of each speaker was listened to with deep attention and interest.

**COLNEY HATCH.**—The opening services of the first Nonconformist place of worship erected in this suburban village commenced on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 12, when an excellent sermon was preached to a numerous congregation by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, from Phil. iii. 3. There was a tea-meeting at five o'clock, after which a public meeting was held, presided over by Alderman Abbiss. A report was read, giving some account of the rise and progress of this infant cause, from which it appeared that the committee had received rather more than 600*l.*, had borrowed on mortgage 500*l.*, and had also the promise of a loan of 200*l.* from the Baptist Building Fund. To repay the mortgage and remaining debts 900*l.* are still required. Most of the neighbouring ministers attended, and took part in the proceedings; and the friends responded to the appeals made, by contributing most liberally about 135*l.* including 20*l.* in promises. A church was formed here in 1863, and now numbers sixteen members,—the constitution being open communion and membership, but baptism to be administered to believers only. The prospects are very encouraging, and the church and congregation are anxious to secure the services of a pious earnest minister of the Baptist denomination.

**BROMLEY, KENT.**—On Thursday, the 26th ult., an interesting and numerously attended meeting of the friends of the Congregational chapel, Bromley, was held in the White Hart Assembly-room. Tea and coffee were served at six o'clock, and an opportunity afforded for free social intercourse. The tables were ornamented with plants in bloom kindly provided by a member of the church. At seven o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. E. Bolton. Prayer having been offered, and the usual quarterly statement of accounts presented, the chairman offered some remarks of congratulation as to the past and exhortation as to the future. W. M'Kewan, Esq., then rose, and said that he had a pleasant duty to perform on behalf of the church and congregation, viz., the presentation of a purse containing 50*l.*, a free-will offering to their pastor, as an expression of esteem and confidence at the commencement of his sixth year's ministry amongst them. Mr. Bolton suitably acknowledged this proof of the kindness and liberality of his people, which came upon him quite unexpectedly, and expressed his desire that it might be returned to them in spiritual blessings a



thousandfold. Messrs. Scrutton, Philip, Courtall, Bradley, Bean, and Rawlinson, subsequently addressed the meeting in brief and appropriate speeches.

**FISHERGATE BAPTIST CHAPEL, PRESTON.**—The annual congregational tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom, on Thursday evening, Jan. 26, at which there was a numerous attendance. Mr. Hamilton, the senior deacon presided, very efficiently over the meeting. From a report read by one of the secretaries, it appeared that during the past year a considerable effort has been made by the church and congregation for the reduction of their chapel debt. And notwithstanding the very depressed state of the staple trade of that town, it is gratifying to know that their efforts have been their means of reducing the amount of the debt by 1,000*l*. This, added to the subscriptions previously given, shows that over 4,000*l*. has been contributed by those connected with the chapel towards its erection, and at the same time proves that very little has been obtained from friends outside. It is, however, intended to make an appeal forthwith to the Christian public generally, in order that the remaining 1,000*l*. of the debt may be cleared off. And when it is known that so much has already been done by the people themselves to erect a sanctuary which combines great architectural beauty with the conveniences for public worship and a spacious schoolroom, it is hoped that such appeal will meet with the hearty response it merits. The spiritual interests of the church are also in a hopeful condition, for on the succeeding Sunday evening, six candidates for church fellowship were publicly baptized in the presence of a large congregation by the Rev. Joseph Harvey, formerly pastor of the church.

**SOUTHEND, ESSEX.**—On January 12, the members of the Congregational Church held their annual tea-meeting. The Rev. Alfred S. Richardson, the pastor, presided, and presented a brief report of the work done during the past year. He stated that at the close of 1863, their little church only numbered sixty-nine members. Since that time twenty-four members had been added, while several others were waiting for admission. The congregations during the past year had steadily increased, until now the chapel was filled in the winter, as well as inconveniently crowded in the summer. The ordinary congregations on the week-night averaged nearly two-thirds of the entire number who could be accommodated in the chapel. A home missionary had been engaged for Prittlewell, and was doing his work their happily and successfully. The funds raised had reached more than three times the amount collected in 1863, this being exclusive of very liberal donations towards the erection of the proposed new chapel. That project was now fully set on foot. A most eligible site had been given by the Cliff Town Building Association, and a large proportion of the money was already promised. The committee hoped to begin building early in the spring, so as to open the chapel before the close of the visiting season. The past year called for humble but heartfelt gratitude to God. The pastor thanked the deacons and all the members for their loving sympathy and constant help. Should they be spared to hold another meeting in January, 1866, they would, he hoped, be able to look back with even greater thankfulness and joy, than they now did upon the last. Messrs. Dowsett, Cousins, Crawley, Stafford, and others, then addressed the meeting. Plans of the proposed new chapel were exhibited. The assembly dispersed grateful for the past and hopeful for the future.

**SHIPLEY, YORKSHIRE.**—The foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel in this town was laid on the 25*th* ult., on a site at Collyscroft, which had been granted by the Earl of Rosso. There was a goodly attendance. The proceedings were commenced by the singing of an appropriate hymn, composed for the occasion by the Rev. J. Fyfe. The Rev. H. M. Stallybrass offered up a prayer, and suitable portions of Scripture were read by the Rev. J. P. Campbell. The Rev. R. Green, the pastor, then placed a sealed bottle, containing coins and interesting documents, in the cavity underneath the stone foundation, after which Mr. John Hall, in a short appropriate address, presented to Mr. Aked a handsome silver trowel, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Thomas Aked, Esq., on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel, Shipley.—Shipley, January 21*st*, 1865." Mr. Aked then proceeded to complete his interesting task, and in a few minutes the stone was laid in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The Rev. H. Dowson then delivered an address, in which he traced the growth of the Baptist cause in that locality, showing that it had been in existence there 100 years. Dr. Godwin then offered the dedicatory prayer, and after another hymn had been sung, the Rev. J. P. Chown delivered an eloquent dedicatory address. The benediction was then pronounced, and the proceedings concluded. In the evening about 700 persons partook of an excellent tea in the schoolroom, and subsequently a public meeting was held, to which many were unable to gain admission on account of the numbers attending. The pastor occupied the chair; and interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Pottenger, S. G. Green, H. J. Betts, J. P. Campbell, Mr. J. Cooke, and Mr. W. E. Glyde, of Bradford. The new chapel, which, with the ground, will cost 5,000*l*., is intended to hold about 1,000 people. The style is early English Gothic. The sloping nature of the ground on which the building is to be erected will prove of great advantage in the construction of school accommodation, which will be underneath the chapel. This accommodation will comprise a large schoolroom, in which 500 children can be taught, a large select

classroom, four other classrooms, an infants' classroom, and three vestries.

**SOUTHAMPTON.—ABOVE BAR CHAPEL.**—The annual meeting of the church and congregation was held on Thursday, when the large schoolroom was filled with those who sat down to an excellent tea, at five o'clock. After the tea there was an adjournment to the chapel, where several pieces of sacred music were sung, accompanied by the organ. The meeting assembled in the schoolroom, at seven o'clock, the Rev. T. Adkins, the senior pastor, in the chair. The chairman expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting so many friends assembled at the beginning of another year. The Rev. H. H. Carlisle, his colleague, then gave a sketch of the work done during the past year by the several agencies of the church, which showed that the many agencies of the church had been throughout the year well supported, well worked, and had accomplished much good. Mr. Carlisle said it was a joy to all of them to see their venerable friend Mr. Adkins that night again in the chair which he had filled so often, his voice not trembling, "his eye not dim, nor his natural strength abated," and it had been a great joy to both of them that they had been able to work together in perfect harmony, and to see many evidences of God's blessing resting on the labours of their united ministry. The chapel fund, including pew-rents, had produced, during the year, 861*l*. 9*s*. 1*d*.; the Sunday-school fund, 70*l*. 18*s*. 7*d*.; the Home Mission, 102*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*.; the Good Samaritan and Female Friendly Societies, 32*l*. 2*s*.; the Dorcas Societies, 17*l*.; the Hampshire Congregational Union Fund, 33*l*. 15*s*.; the Retiring Pastors' Fund, 10*l*. The total income of the year for all purposes was 1,475*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*., and every account showed a balance in hand, with the single exception of the Home Mission Fund, and that was only a matter of two or three shillings. Mr. C. Yonge, one of the deacons, seconded the resolution, which expressed thankfulness to God for what had been done, and rested all confidence of prosperity in the future on the blessing of the Holy Spirit crowning the earnest efforts of a devoted church and people. A resolution expressing sympathy with the officers and teachers in the Sunday-schools was proposed by Mr. R. S. Smith, another of the deacons, and seconded by Mr. S. B. Fryer, who mentioned that over 30*l*. had just been sent up by the scholars in the schools towards the purchase of a new missionary ship. The Rev. G. Gregg made an interesting speech on home-mission work, pointing out what had been done by the church already in the surrounding neighbourhood, and appealing to the meeting not to relax its efforts to make its home-missionary operations as efficient as possible. The Doxology having been sung, the chairman pronounced the benediction.

**PLYMOUTH.—VOLUNTARY ZEAL.**—For a considerable time past the congregation worshipping at the Baptist chapel, George-street, Plymouth, under the ministry of the Rev. T. C. Page, have been engaged in the very laudable work of providing better accommodation for the children attending Sunday-schools in connection with that place of worship; and also to provide a good secular education for the children of Nonconformists, who have been sadly neglected in this respect, as far as Plymouth and its neighbourhood are concerned. The proposal was originated rather more than twelve months since, and the matter was taken up in a most determined spirit, a number of gentlemen guaranteeing considerable sums of money in order to admit of no delay in the prosecution of the undertaking. A contract was entered into with Mr. Finch, the builder, who undertook the erection of the buildings at a cost of 2,092*l*., and on the 10*th* of March last the foundation-stone was laid by Mr. R. C. Serpell, the superintendent of the boys' school, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable assemblage. The buildings have now been completed, and they present a very striking appearance, the design being executed by Mr. Ambrose. The total cost of the structure has been 3,417*l*. 9*s*. The number of children attending the schools is about 350, Mr. Serpell being the superintendent of the boys' school and Mr. Watts, the girls' school. It is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to establish day-schools, which will be carried on in a purely undenominational character, upon Nonconformist principles. On Thursday morning a sermon was preached in the chapel by the Rev. J. Howard Hinton, M.A., of London, who founded his discourse on the ninth and concluding verses of the seventh chapter of the Book of Revelation. At the conclusion of the services a collection was made at the doors of the chapel. At half-past one a number of friends assembled in the old schoolroom, when they partook of an excellent repast furnished by Mr. Matthews, of Bedford-street, who discharged the duties of caterer in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Peter Adams presided, and in the course of his opening address, said that at the present time there was a balance of 879*l*. to be cleared off on the schools account, but he had promised to the amount of 310*l*., which promises were given when the idea of new schools was first started, with one condition, viz., that the whole debt should be met on the day of opening. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, they had no claim on those parties who had made those promises unless the whole debt was cleared off that day. A good deal of the subsequent period was taken up with the announcement of additional subscriptions, which were on so liberal a scale as to more than cover the debt, and to partially provide for the first expenses of opening a day-school. In the course of some remarks, the Rev. G. Reaney, of Falmouth, said:—

He could assure them that it strengthened him very much to go back again to Falmouth, and he hoped the

day would soon arrive when the true voluntary system was adopted in other parts, equalling the position to which it seemed to have attained in Plymouth. He hoped the young lads and lasses who attended these schools would be trained in the great principles of Nonconformity. (Hear, hear.) He believed the time had come when their enemies—he meant enemies to their principles, and not personally—(Hear, hear)—the friends of the Established Church—were working everywhere. (Hear, hear.) They did not scruple in their National Schools to teach the children that Church and State were Scriptural, and the time had arrived now, he thought, when their children should be thoroughly taught the great Scriptural principles of Nonconformity. (Hear, hear.) While they were teaching the people let them not forget their Nonconformity. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the day would come when they should not find so many intelligent young men were leaving the Nonconformist ranks, because in their earlier education the teaching of those principles had been neglected. (Hear, hear.) He felt it to be the great end of the present day. At five o'clock a tea was provided in the new schoolroom, to which over 500 sat down; and at seven, the tables having been removed, a public meeting was held, under the presidency of the Rev. T. C. Page. The chairman said they now felt in a position to commence a day-school. They wanted the building to be used in such a way that it might be a common blessing to the whole of their fellow-townsmen. They felt that they must in all honesty take their stand upon religious principles, and that they wanted the day-school to have a thoroughly religious element in it. They meant to have the open Bible and no restrictions on the Word of God. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Mr. Edwards, of Chard, E. Webb, of Tiverton, and J. H. Hinton; as well as by Alfred Rooker, Esq., who deprecated Government support of schools, and said he had no doubt that in a short time their day-school would be self-supporting; and by Mr. J. N. Bennett. The balance owing previous to Thursday's meeting was 589*l*. 15*s*. 8*d*.; total sum contributed during the day, 839*l*. 14*s*. 11*d*.; leaving a balance over requirements of 249*l*. 19*s*. 3*d*., which forms a nucleus for meeting future expenses.

## Correspondence.

### TRUST-DEEDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am persuaded that it will not be possible much longer to maintain the present Established Church, and consequently the subject of trust-deeds becomes of the deepest interest to me. In the few observations I venture to offer you, my object is to draw out the sentiments of persons more able and better informed than I can be upon this subject. Suppose five different bodies of religious persons, upon the principle of doctrinal trust-deeds, invest five millions in building freehold churches or chapels. It is absolutely certain that four millions must be appropriated "for ever" to the teaching of error. The Lord Chancellor would say to each of them, "I have nothing to do with the Bible, or the truth, or the conscience of each minister; the convictions of the respective congregations are nothing to me; it is my duty to declare the law of the land, which is that the particular doctrine must be preached in each chapel for which that chapel was built." Now surely all this must be an immense and an unnecessary obstacle to the ascertaining the truth of the New Testament, which we all profess to seek. If I believe the Unitarian to be in error, it must be my duty to endeavour, by earnest and Christianlike discussion, to convince him that he is mistaken. The possession of a chapel worth 3,000*l*. dependent on his retaining his convictions, or professing to retain them, must be a great hindrance between us. He would be justified in applying the same argument to me. I confess I sympathise with Mr. Nunneley. I cannot admit the right of any man, or body of men, to tie up property, to the end of the world, in order to maintain their own peculiar views of religious teaching. Their sincerity does not affect the question in the least. It appears to me to be entirely opposed to New Testament principles.

The few articles in the proposed Congregational trust-deed are a very great improvement upon our long and complicated Book of Common Prayer; but by what human authority can some few points be decided to be vital, and others not vital? Assuming Scripture doctrine to be truly stated in these articles, if they preserve the truth better than Scripture, they are better than Scripture, and we come to this, *uninspired* is better than *inspired* language. If the points stated are clear and certain, it must be unnecessary to protect them by a deed; if they are not clear, and not certain, it must be a dangerous course to throw a material impediment in the way of discussion and argument.

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE.

Hitchin, Jan. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am very thankful that Mr. Nunneley has recalled some of your correspondents from smaller considerations—with which they are apt to content themselves—to the remembrance of the vital question involved in the discussion on trust-deeds. I would presume to substitute the word "wisdom" for "right," which in a question having legal aspects is an ambiguous term, and then in his words would say that this question concerns the wisdom of making the future possession of property contingent upon the holding of particular opinions, however truthful and dear they may be to



ourselves. I venture, with some others, to express the opinion that to bequeath church property thus is not the way of true wisdom. For, first, if the opinions be truthful, I cannot doubt their perpetuation generally in the Church of God, notwithstanding particular exceptions, such as during the spread of Arianism in Churches both Established and Nonconforming during the last century, and against which, as is evidenced by the fact that the Established Church as well as Nonconforming Churches were thus influenced, mere legal provisions for many reasons may fail. And, secondly, however dear to us the opinions may be, they yet may, with increasing light shed upon them, prove to be untruthful, or partially untruthful. The very thought of such possibility will, I think, keep us from wishing to cast a temptation in the path of those who follow us, or a stumbling-block in the way of the progress of truth.

At this point in the discussion, I have felt a wish, the gratification of which you will perhaps afford me, to remind those interested in this question, on either side, of the words of the Rev. C. Neville on this same subject, in his published letter to C. Robertson, Esq., entitled, "Political Nonconformity." It may be well to see how the matter strikes the mind of one who has so sorely felt the evils of the system of ecclesiastical subscription in its extremest form. Without endorsing every expression used by Mr. Neville, I am convinced that his words contain a great truth, which it is well for us to regard. The italics are in the original letter.

"I really cannot give up my principle, because my poor abilities do not enable me to surmount the difficulties of adhering to it; I have, however, unshaken faith that the 'sufficiency of the Scriptures' would do far better for us than our own contrivances have done. I regard the position of Nonconformist Churches as unnatural and exceptional—their position has been forced upon them by the supporters of the Establishment. Take the case of Wigan. The population of the Mother Church alone is 10,949; the endowment 2,230*l.*, private patronage. This ministerial charge of near 11,000 souls is a freehold property, and may be sold by auction at any moment, to be held, when vacant, on certain legal conditions. What are these conditions?—that the minister who is to instruct this vast number of persons in a knowledge on which the salvation of their souls depend, is to pledge himself that he will go back *three centuries for his own knowledge*. He cannot advance one step, except by desperate prevarication, or liability to utter ruin. On the other hand, he is fully at liberty to set aside nine-tenths of the Bible. Under these circumstances, the only hope is Nonconformity; the only means are denominational chapels 'put into trust'! Let us suppose our fatal national system to be swept away, and the town of Wigan, or this portion of it, to be left to the voluntary system, as it now exists. We should then have in the same place, perhaps in the same street, several distinct denominational churches, each worth, say, 4,000*l.*, held in trust by *different doctrinal trust deeds*. If we had the reliance upon the Bible which we ought to have, and which we profess to have, we might hope that the constant study of God's inspired word would day by day, year by year, or generation by generation, lead to an increasing agreement amongst all sincere Christians. This blessed end, of approximation, is however, entirely defeated by these churches. They have bound themselves down under a *penalty of 4,000*l.* each, in addition to all the obstacles created by general human imperfection, never to agree*. It is absolutely certain that all but one of these free churches hold their property on condition that they continue to maintain what *must be false*. What would St. Paul say to this state of things? Out of our own mouth he would condemn us. We loudly profess that the Bible, and the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants. We reproach Roman Catholics, in terms of un-Christian severity, for superseding the Scriptures by Church authority, and for impeding the study of the Scriptures, when all we have done, is, that we have our *Book of Common Prayer*, and our *doctrinal trust deeds*, in the place of the Pope."

Believe me, dear Sir, yours respectfully,  
T. GASQUOINE.

Oswestry, January 27, 1865.

#### THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The question of co-operation is one that has attracted attention, and all the writing and speaking on it seem one-sided and imperfect. The tract published by the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, is chiefly compiled from the "Co-operator," quotes the statistics of their success, praises the movement, pats and patronises working men, and supplies that kind of superficial information for which their publications have been conspicuous.

The speeches delivered at the meetings of the Society for the "Advancement of Social Science," and at other meetings, repeat and re-repeat the stock phrase, "the social and moral elevation of the working classes," quote the Rochdale statistics, dilate upon that fertile topic, the adulteration of food, &c., and extol co-operation as the only method by which pure food can be obtained by the working classes.

It would almost seem impertinent to ask, what do noblemen, and others holding an aristocratic position, know about co-operation, the wrongs done or endured by those so far beneath them in society? Nothing practically. What they say has been literally crammed into them by those who puff the new moral agent into notice, and know the market value of a "lord's" patronage.

What is the right province for co-operation? It must be clear that men can only combine for objects in themselves legal; but are co-operative societies sound in view of political economy and morally healthy? Co-operation in its restricted and modern sense is to be traced to the fallacy that capital and labour are antagonistic. At Rochdale it began as a war with the distributor; distribution was to be accomplished, in spite of Adam Smith, for nothing. The distributor and the capitalist were to be done away with as enemies, and the work of distribution was to be done for nothing. But they soon found that without capital their system could not work, and while they in their wisdom had abolished distributors, they had again to place at this work some of themselves. Their theory would have been perfect had they been able to do without this functionary; but they had to nominate or create anew the middleman, as they contemptuously termed him. To go on without the labour of a distributor was impossible. Seen in this light, co-operation is a war by one class of labourers against another.

Instead of leaving the distributors of the society to compete in the market, they create their own supply and demand.

The opening of a store by one man for his own benefit is represented as a crafty scheme for selling adulterated articles and robbing the working classes. The giving of credit is condemned, while they who by their improvidence seek and obtain it, are neither blamed nor their actions reprobated. The opening of the same kind of store by a club of working men, is represented as noble, benevolent, and elevating, while it is for mere gain or saving, the same in principle as the store opened by private capital and enterprise. The success of such societies is to be traced, not to their superior management or efficiency, but to the fact of their being based upon a totally different foundation from any other society that exists. Their customers contribute, and therefore bind themselves to them. Let any five, ten, or twenty thousand persons combine to buy at one place, and the large turn over and profits will cover a large amount of mismanagement, and leave a large margin of profit. Private enterprise meets no fair competition in the co-operative store, because all the customers which frequent the private establishment are free. Co-operative enterprise, on the other hand, has all its customers bound to it; their capital and love of gain bind them to buy from it whatever, be the price charged, or the qualities of the goods distributed. Their conductors, as well as the proprietor of the private concern, proclaim the excellence and purity of the goods sold, but the ear of him who has his capital in the store hears not any tale but that which proceeds from the place where his treasure is.

Co-operation—co-partnership which wars with and would put down individual enterprise, is not sound viewed in the light of political economy. Tradesmen, working men, who join in a combination against free competition in supply and demand, violate the same laws. Trade societies which decide the rate of wages for journeymen proceed on the same injustice; they lift the bad workmen to the level of the medium one, and keep down the high-class workman to the same dead uniformity of remuneration.

The moral unsoundness of modern co-operation consists in its violent interference with the rights and liberties of others in the use of their capital and the employment of their talents. I have not time to follow the subject farther, and your space may perhaps not have room for more.

#### A CONSTANT READER.

##### LIBERAL AND JUDICIOUS GIVING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Yet now there is hope in Israel concerning this thing. Different minds are becoming so far affected relative to the palpable and distressing want of a lofty liberality among Christians generally, as now to venture to give public utterance to it, and thus give hope of improvement.

Some months ago a letter signed "G. D. C.," expostulated with you, Mr. Editor, for allowing me to state in your columns my convictions of the extensive illiberality of our churches. Also about the same time a letter signed "W. N.," denounced, in another journal, a method by which I sought somewhat to remedy this evil.

Thus publicly rebuked, though by anonyms, I have since restrained my pen, lest, on the one hand, I am really mistaken in my conclusions; or, on the other hand, I should only exasperate by writing, because "My people love to have it so." I am therefore not a little surprised, and not a little confirmed in the correctness of my views on this point, by a stirring letter in your last issue, as well as by two other letters which have recently appeared in other journals.

The burden of these three letters is, that liberal and judicious giving is still practised by comparatively few persons, while the myriads of church-members are systematically small givers.

If to say that we do well flatters our vanity, it may also be our undoing; while it is neither be to our honour with men nor our power with God. Let the man who can do so affirm that the list of contributions on the cover of the *Christian Witness* for January, a fair sample of our doings, is a proof of the real liberality of some 1,600 churches, and of probably some quarter of a million of church-members, for three great recognised societies?

The absence of such appropriate liberality, often leads to the anticipation, before it is convenient, of what the few liberal ones intend to devote; as two letters lying before me prove; while a third, from a very prince among givers, says, "I am afraid there is very much needs yet to be done in all our churches, before we shall be able to think with complacency of their giving disposition. I am often greatly disappointed."

Much is being said and written just now about the ministry. This question of liberality has more to do with an efficient and devoted ministry than many imagine. If like begets like, a mercenary church should not be surprised, even if it did behold a somewhat mercenary ministry. A half-starved ministry is likely to be a changeable one. A changeable ministry will lack compass and energy of labours, and full purpose of heart. Without full devotedness and hopefulness of heart, what ministry can succeed?

How differently did the Apostle Paul write to the minister-starving Corinthians, 1 Cor. ix. 1-16, 2 Cor. xi. 4-12; and to the minister-cherishing Philippians! Phil. iv. 10-19. If Christians would more heartily sustain their ministers with their prayers and with their means more adequately support them and other branches of the work of Christ, a brighter day would doubtless soon dawn upon them. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Mal. iii. 10.

Yours truly,  
JOHN ROSS.

Hackney, Jan. 30, 1865.

#### ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE FOR INFANTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I cannot sufficiently thank you for allowing the insertion of my previous appeals on behalf of this small claimant upon public benevolence. This charity is henceforth to be called the "Alexandra Orphanage for

Infants" in honour of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, its patroness, and one of the largest annual contributors to its funds. The appeals have been kindly and generously responded to, but we want a few hundreds more to place it on a good foundation. Every one knows how expenses grow upon young housekeepers—so it is with us in the way of fitting, furnishing, and preparing for the twelve infants to be admitted in March. Allow me gratefully to acknowledge the following contributors:—J. W. Bacon, Esq., 2*l.*, and 2*s.* 2*d.* (annual); C. J. Leaf, 10*s.*; Y. Holt, Esq., jun., 10*s.* 6*d.* (annual); Messrs. J. H. Godwin, 10*s.* 6*d.* (annual); Mrs. Lush, 1*l.* 1*s.* (annual); Thomas Stone, Esq., 10*s.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Mead, 1*l.* 1*s.* (annual); Mrs. H. Brooker, 1*l.* 1*s.* (annual); E. D. Waugh, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* (annual); Miss Waugh, 10*s.* 6*d.* (annual); Miss M. Chandler, 10*s.* 6*d.* (annual); Miss Turner, 1*l.* 1*s.* (donation); Miss Barclay, 1*l.* 1*s.* (donation); Miss Lovell, 8*s.* (collection); J. M., 10*s.*; A friend, per Mrs. Stagg, 1*l.* 1*s.* (annual); Jesse Hobson, Esq., F.S.S., 1*l.* 1*s.* (annual); F. J. Wood, Esq., LL.D., 10*s.* 10*s.*; Miss A. M. Morgan, 10*s.* 6*d.* (annual); M. H., 5*s.*; the Misses Hopkins, 5*s.*; the Dowager Countess Ripon, 10*s.* 10*s.*; Earl de Grey, 10*s.* 10*s.*; Joseph Surr, Esq., jun., 1*l.* 1*s.* (annual); Robert Salmon, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* (annual).

Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be paid to the London and County Bank, or any of its branches, at the office, 32, Ludgate-hill; or to myself, as may be most convenient. Allow me to repeat that there are no office expenses to pay, nor any salaries beyond those of the household.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
ELIZABETH S. SOUL, Honorary Secretary  
of the Ladies' Committee,  
11, Boxworth-grove, Islington, N.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION.—JANUARY, 1865.

##### CLASSIFIED LIST.

HONOURS.—Charles James Tarring (exhibition of 30*l.* per annum for two years), City of London School; Frederick William Groves (disqualified by age from receiving the second exhibition), private study; James Smith Reid (exhibition of 20*l.* per annum for two years), City of London School; Albert Herrington Heritage (disqualified by age from receiving the third exhibition), private study; Percy John Harding (exhibition of 15*l.* per annum for two years), University College; George Frederick Driver (prize of 10*l.*), New Kingswood School; Quintin Pringle (disqualified by age from receiving a prize of 5*l.*), private study; John Gershom Greenhough (disqualified by age from receiving a prize of 5*l.*), Rawdon College; George Henry Percival (prize of 5*l.*), Mr. Durham's, Northampton; James Ram (disqualified by age from receiving a prize of 5*l.*), private study; Henry Mander Parnall (prize of 5*l.*), Amersham Hall School; David Fitzgerald (obtained number of marks qualifying for prize), St. Mary's, Oscott; George John Taylor, King Edward's School, Birmingham; William James Russell, New Kingswood School; James Leitch, private study; Thomas Galliers, King's College School; William Stephen Ridewood, private tuition; Ambrose Reeve, London College of Divinity; William Murray Johnson, private tuition; Lewis Solomon, University College; Francis Healey, private study, and John Slater, Bishop Stortford Collegiate School (equal); Herman Kinkel, University College School, and John Hotham Kirk, Wesley College, Sheffield (equal); Francis Sanders, University College; Thomas Heath Popplestone, private study; Alfred Slatter West, Amersham Hall and University College; David Smith, Wesley College, Sheffield; Henry Young, private study; James Scoles, Stonyhurst College; Owen Edwards, Calvinistic College, Bala; James Henry Huddart, private study; John Cave Cooke, private study; Braithwaite Arnett, Corporation School, Richmond, Yorkshire; Albert Henry Baines, private study; Richard Carolus Stevens, Nelson School, Barnstable.

FIRST DIVISION.—Edgar George Barnes, Rev. J. B. Meadows, Ipswich; Eustace John Fitzgerald Barron, Clifton Catholic Grammar School; Raphael Benjamin, Jews' Free School; Joseph Fifth Bottomley, private tuition; Robert Boyle, private study; George Edward Brown, St. Asaph Grammar School; Samuel Buckley, Owens College; Richard John Burbridge, King's College; James Butler, King's College; William Cheetham, private study; Oliver Carter Cockrem, private tuition; Thomas Henry Cooper, private tuition; Frederick Thomas Cox, Wesley College, Sheffield; John Goodwin Cox, Wesley College, Sheffield; Julius Avery Crowley, Greenwich Proprietary School; Alfred Thomas Cusley, private study; Charles Dale, Giggleswick Grammar School; William Davidson, private tuition; George Edward Dodson, private study; Robert Dunn, private tuition; Edward Wallace Evans, Amersham Hall School; Austin Farman, private study; Alexander Farquharson, F.C. Training College, Edinburgh; William Snowden Gard, University College School; Alfred Thomas Gibbings, Thorn Park Academy, Teignmouth; John William Greenwood, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; Samuel Bennett Handley, Lancashire Independent College; Lindsay Heath, St. Paul's School; Edmund Hemsted, Chatham House College School; John Wilson Heritage, Dr. Kinn's, Highbury; Henry Doveton Hutchinson, Rev. Dr. White's, Ramsgate; John Day Jones, Royal Medical College, Epsom; Thomas Jones, private study; Morris Joseph, Jews' College; Francis Stewart Legg, King's College; Ernest de Kerven Lincoln, College Bourbon, Paris; Arthur Fergusson McGill, King's College; George M'Nair, private study; Enoch Maidment, private study; William Turley Mainprize, Brixton Hill College; William Daniel Mead, Blackburn Grammar School; Francis Henry Neville, Nelson School, Barnstable; James Finlay Ogilvie, Woodville House, Bradford; Henry Leigh Ormsby, King's College; George Oyston, Wesleyan College, Richmond; John Rahere Paget, Royal Institution School, Liverpool; Edward Alloway Pankhurst, private study; Joseph Henry Petch, Wesley College, Sheffield; Richard Petch, Wesley College, Sheffield; Walter Pippett, Cathedral School, Salisbury; George Boaze Quick, J. W. Green, Esq.; Ebenezer Bacon Rand, Ipswich Grammar School; George Henry Rawnsley, Mechanics' Institution, Leeds; Edwin Rayner, private study; Charles Stulpuagel Rebsch, King's College; William Frederick Richards, Royal College of Chemistry; Dalrymple Kinloch Robertson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Charles Salisbury, private tuition;



Edward Cox Seaton, Tonbridge School; Samuel Sercombe Shepherd, private study; James Frederick Simes, City of London College; John Samuel Slater, Palace School, Enfield; Samuel Smallpage, Woodville House, Bradford; William Herbert Stent, Cheshunt College; John Atkins Swornsbome, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; John Elliotson Symes, University College; George Walter Tait, Royal Medical College, Epsom; John Tannock, North Surrey School, Norwood; William Thorp, City of London School; Thomas Todd, private study; Harry Townend, Mr. Rush, Northampton; Samuel Vincent, Baptist College, Bristol; James Clifton Ward, private tuition; William Simpson Ward, Rev. R. Vickerman Taylor, B.A.; Arthur John Warren, King's College; Henry William Watkins, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Samuel Bird Wheaton, Battersea Training College, and private study; William Prydderch Williams, Calvinistic, Bala and University College; John Wisker, private study.

SECOND DIVISION.—John Brennan, St. Edmund's, Ware; Francis Benjamin Brodribb, Stamford-hill School; Samuel Punnett Budd, Plymouth New Grammar School; Edward Freston Banton, University College; Edgar Cox, Dorchester Grammar School; William Cox, Chatham House College School; Francis Richardson Cross, Crewkerne Grammar School; Thomas Davies, Lancashire Independent College; Percy Mallowes Ellis, Bury Grammar School; John Evans, private tuition; Redman Goldsack, University College; Charles Christopher Hogan, St. Edmund's, Ware; Alfred Hollis, Grammar School, Dorchester; Thomas Hialop Horton, private tuition; William Louis King, private tuition; Joel Seymour Kisch, Rev. D'Arcy Irvine; Frederick May, Chatham House College School; John Howard Mummery, University College; John Penney, Esfield Grammar School; Charles Edward Steele Perkins, University College; Alfred Shewen, Mr. W. Knight, Sevenoaks; Thomas Smith, private tuition; Frederick La Coque Thorne, private tuition; James Wardley, Chorlton High School; John Gover Williamson, King's College School; John Remington Wilson, private tuition.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

WINDSOR.—At a meeting of Liberal electors held last week in this town in favour of the two new candidates, Messrs. Laboucher and Flower, the former said, on the subject of Church-rates:—

Now, then, I must say that Church-rates are levied in so unfair and invidious a way that they combine all the evils of a forced and a voluntary contribution, and they have been the cause of so much ill-will and heart-burning that I think the question ought now to be set at rest, and I think the only way in which it can be set at rest is by their absolute abolition. (Cheers.) I think the Church would gain far more in the good opinion of the country than it would lose in the mere amount of money. I have a strong feeling against any person being asked to contribute towards any religious purpose, when he conscientiously objects to do it. Gentlemen, I have little more to say. The abolition of every sort of religious tests, the spread of education, economical reform—these are the cardinal points of the Liberal, faith, and when I tell that I am a Liberal you will believe that I am in favour of those measures. (Cheers.)

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The Conservative papers state that a requisition in favour of Mr. Gathorne Hardy had received upwards of one thousand signatures, and that the success of the requisition in question would prevent Mr. Gladstone from again standing for the University of Cambridge. There are, however, about 4,000 voters or members of Convocation, but the recent act allowing the use of voting papers to non-resident members is expected to tell in favour of the Conservative candidate.

PAXTON.—The Hon. F. A. Stanley, second son of Earl Derby, has consented to become a candidate for this borough at the next election, in compliance with a requisition signed by a considerable majority of electors in the borough. The present members are Mr. Grenfell (Liberal), and Sir T. Hesketh (Conservative), and it is understood the first-named gentleman will retire when the present Parliament is dissolved. The Liberals are actively engaged on behalf of Mr. Melly, who was before the constituents at the extraordinary election which took place in 1862, but retired without going to the poll.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK AND TRALEE.—At a meeting of the Cork Liberal Franchise Association on Wednesday a letter was read from Dr. Lyons, M.P. for that city, announcing his intention of resigning on the opening of the session. Mr. M'Kenna, a director of the National Bank, will stand for Tralee.

FINSBURY.—On Monday evening, Mr. W. T. M. Torrens, one of the candidates for the representation of the borough of Finsbury, addressed a crowded meeting of the electors in the large room of the Holloway Institute, Holloway-road. Mr. Wiltshire occupied the chair. Mr. Torrens spoke at considerable length, and after reviewing what had taken place since he met the electors at the Belvedere last July, he referred to the varied and vast interests of the borough of Finsbury, and contended that they ought not to be entrusted into the hands of an untried man, or a very young man. He contended that the metropolitan borough, with its millions of people, with its vast manufactures, its diversity of creed and calling, was left without adequate representation in Parliament. He also advocated the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate. The meeting was brought to a conclusion by the adoption of a resolution in favour of Mr. Torrens as a fit and proper person.

NORTH ESSEX.—A requisition is in course of signature inviting Sir Thomas Western to become the Liberal candidate for North Essex.

HARWICH, ESSEX.—The Liberals of this borough have fixed upon Michael Wille, Esq., as their candidate at the next election. It is uncertain whether a second Liberal will be put forward.

SALFORD.—It was agreed at a meeting of the electors of Salford held yesterday afternoon, that a requisition should be forwarded to Mr. Oliver Heywood, of the firm of Heywood, Brothers, and Co., bankers, Manchester, soliciting that gentleman to offer himself for the representation of the borough, in the room of Mr. Massey, who has accepted office in India.

#### THE APPROACHING SESSION.

The Address of the House of Lords, in answer to the Queen's Speech, will be moved by the Duke of Cleveland, and seconded by the Earl of Charlemont.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Cambridge House on Friday, for Brocket Hall, Herts. His Lordship has issued invitations for a full-dress Parliamentary dinner on the 6th of next month at Cambridge House, when the Speaker of the House of Commons, the mover and seconder of the Address, and a large number of the noble Premier's political friends will dine there.

The Earl Granville, the Lord President of the Council, will give a banquet on Monday, the 6th, at his house in Bruton-street. In addition to the Lord Privy Seal, and other members of the Cabinet, nearly forty peers have been invited to dine on the occasion.

The Earl of Derby is expected to arrive at his residence, in St. James's-square, on Thursday and Friday next, for the season. His Lordship, as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, will entertain a numerous circle of his political friends at dinner on the eve of the opening of the Parliamentary session.

#### MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Chamber was held on Monday, Mr. Ashworth in the chair. The principal topic discussed was the supply of cotton.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, noticed that—

In 1860 our consumption was 1,083,000,000 pounds weight; last year we consumed only 561,000,000, in round numbers, fifty-one per cent. of the quantity in the previous period. But while we had in this respect tided over one half the difficulty, the employment had increased in a greater ratio by reason of the inferiority of the staple, which was principally from India, and had required a much larger number of hands to manipulate a smaller quantity of cotton. Hence the fifty per cent. of cotton consumed had employed between sixty and seventy per cent. of the hands; and if we were to receive another fifty per cent. of cotton it must be obvious that there were only thirty to forty per cent. of hands to work it. From these circumstances the consumer might judge in what period of time he might receive a more durable character of cloth at something like half the money.

The PRESIDENT then touched upon the various sources of our future cotton supply, censuring the Indian Government for taking no steps to improve the quality of cotton-growing in India by diffusing information among the peasants, and contrasting their conduct with that of the Governments of Egypt and Turkey.

The Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey had given a description of encouragement to cultivation similar to that afforded in this country by agricultural societies—not protection exactly, but such information and encouragement for the growth of cotton as it was becoming on their part to offer, and those countries had reaped a large advantage thereby. (Applause.) While the people of India had been making ducks and drakes of the large sums sent over to them for cotton, while we heard of their making silver tires for their cart-wheels, and knew not what else they were doing with the bullion they received, it would appear that the poor Arabs of Egypt had understood how to make a better use of their money. They had applied it to the purchase of machinery for the carrying out of cultivation, for steam-ploughs, steam-engines, for irrigation, cotton gins, and a great variety of implements of agriculture; so that the money they received for these supplies of cotton was being brought back, to a large extent, and expended on those articles which were best calculated to increase cultivation. Egypt was now deriving the advantage of European intelligence and European capital and banking. Its people had found out that a bank, under the auspices of European intelligence, was quite as safe a place to hoard money as a hole dug in the ground; and they had also found that a Liverpool "price current" was to them a subject of as much interest as the Nilometer they have been accustomed to adore for centuries. The prosperity of Egypt now might be said to exceed that of any previous period, if we except only that time when the "seven fat kine" were heard of, and when Joseph conducted that large speculative operation in grain. (A laugh.)

Mr. E. BAZLEY seconded the motion, confirming the President's remarks as to the inferior quality of the cotton supplied from India. He much regretted this:—

The moment the trade could procure the old class of New Orleans cotton, that moment there would be a fearful diminution in the consumption of Indian cotton. He therefore much regretted that the Indian Council and the Indian Minister had not taken such steps to increase the quality of Indian cotton as would enable India to compete with any other nation in the world. He earnestly impressed upon the Chamber the necessity of encouraging the supplies of cotton from every possible field of cultivation all over the world, for he should like to see this great industry dependent not upon one, but twenty sources of supply. (Hear, hear.)

The speaker in the course of his remarks also expressed some apprehensions as to the number of our commitments:—

In the course of last year the amount in new companies said to be engaged to be invested was 192,000,000 sterling; but of that large amount the actual payments

had not been more than some 22,000,000; so that at the present time, there were 170,000,000 of engaged investment hanging over the money market which would have to be paid up some time hence. To enter into any such an extent of investments in the course of one year was much beyond any accumulation there was in the profits of accumulating interest in the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Bazley urged the establishment of savings' banks in India, as a means of unlocking and converting to use the stores of bullion sent out to that country. He did not know why the Hindoo should not have the same opportunity of storing his savings as the labouring classes of this country.

The motion was unanimously carried, remarks being made in support of it by Mr. W. Morris, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Turner, M.P., and others, who also remarked warmly upon the conduct of the Cotton Brokers' Association of Liverpool last year, in misrepresenting the quantity of cotton in hand.

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE SURREY THEATRE BY FIRE.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Monday night, and near the close of the performance, the Surrey Theatre was found to be on fire, and in less than half an hour the whole place was in flames. The danger was first seen by Mr. Rowells, the clown, just as he was about to commence a solo on the trombone. Casting his eyes up he saw a strong light reflecting through the aperture over the chandelier. At once suspecting there was a fire, he with great presence of mind left the stage quietly, and communicated his suspicions to Mr. Green, the acting manager. Over the chandelier was the carpenter's shop, and Mr. Green at once despatched some of the stage carpenters to see what was the matter, but at the same moment some of the audience were alarmed by a cloud of smoke descending through the aperture named, and the cry of fire was raised. The audience was an ordinary one in point of numbers, and Mr. Green, the stage manager, presented himself before them, and implored the people for their own sakes to remain as quiet as possible, and to leave the theatre in an orderly manner. They could see for themselves that it was the ceiling alone which had at that time caught fire, and he appealed to their reason that it must burn upwards, and that there was ample time for them to leave the building uninjured, if they only did so in a calm and collected manner. The audience, on the whole, it is said, followed this very sensible advice, and were so enabled to leave the place unhurt. At the time the last few people were leaving the flames burst with great fury through the ceiling, which was composed of thin lath and painted canvas, and in a very short space of time caught the drapery running round the boxes, and the proscenium and stage curtain, from which at once it extended to the scenery, and the whole stage became a mass of flame. The scene on the stage and in the dressing-rooms of the theatre at this time was terrible. The actors and actresses who had been engaged in the pantomime ran about in the greatest confusion amid the screams of the ballet-girls. Had it not been for the presence of mind displayed by Mr. Green, the acting manager, and others, the loss of life behind the scenes would probably have been considerable. Several gentlemen, at the risk of their own lives, dragged the terrified women and girls through the burning scenery to the stage door, whence they were conveyed to their homes in a lightly clothed and fainting state in cabs provided by the police. The last persons brought out of the burning building were several children, who had been representing the fairies in the transformation scene. In less than ten minutes from the first alarm, indeed, the whole interior of the theatre was one mass of flame.

Engines arrived in quick succession. So rapid, however, had been the progress of the flames, that before any of the engines could be brought into play, the whole interior of the theatre was completely burnt out, the roof, galleries, and boxes falling in rapid succession, and nothing was left standing of the building but the portico and front wall, facing the Blackfriars-road. Crowds of people, attracted by the reflection of the flames, came rushing up, and cabs, loaded with people, were being driven to the scene from all directions. Among the crowd, too, were the actors in their stage dresses, rushing about among the firemen and the police. Grimy supers with tinfoil helmets on were, some labouring at the engines, and some loitering sorrowfully about in the mud, while princes and generals, and soldiers in costumes and uniforms unknown to every-day life, were picking their way furtively over the hose, or dabbling through the water which flooded the roads. About one o'clock Mr. Shepherd, one of the lessees of the theatre, who had left before the fire broke out, arrived at the scene of destruction, and was immediately surrounded by the members of his company, all dressed in their theatrical costumes, but begrimed with dirt and smoke and saturated with water. His first inquiry was, "Are there any lives sacrificed?" and on being informed that it was thought every one had escaped, he fervently ejaculated, "Thank God for that!" The police kept a clear open space for some distance immediately in front of the theatre, and so enabled the firemen to work without interruption.

At three o'clock yesterday morning the fire was still burning, but all further danger was over. The firemen, however, were playing upon the burning ruins, and an immense crowd of people was assembled looking on. So rapid was the fire that not a vestige of anything belonging to or in the theatre was saved from destruction. The new and



splendid scenery, the valuable properties, the costly wardrobe, the money receipts of the evening, and every article of clothing belonging to the company, were all consumed in a few minutes.

#### PUBLIC MEN ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P. for Huddersfield, met the electors and non-electors of that borough, on Tuesday night, in the Philosophical Hall there. The hall was crowded. Mr. Leatham, after justifying his vote in the great Danish debate last session, proceeded to attack the party that was agitating on behalf of a Permissive Bill, and proposing to withhold their votes from any candidate who would not promote the bill.

He believed that bill, instead of being a short cut to morality, would prove a long way round—(Hear, hear)—and that the recoil from such an unnatural restraint would hurry the nation into indulgences and excesses which they would all equally deplore. He trusted for the elevation of the people, not to penal acts of Parliament, but to that almost spontaneous and irrepressible development which he saw going on around him, and the realisation of which constituted their true claim to a part in the Government of the country. How could men ask to be enfranchised at the hands of their opponents, when they were the very first to clamour for a Permissive Bill, by which they admitted their morality to be so weak, and their intelligence so feeble, that they asked to be treated like positive children—(Applause)—and that all temptations might be taken completely out of their sight? He owed a great grudge to this measure, because it had taken a great deal of zeal and labour, which they could ill spare, from other enterprises.

Another question far more positive, practical, and vital, affecting not only the happiness of the working classes but of the whole community, had been suffered to lie upon the shelf. If half the zeal shown for the Permissive Bill had been given to reform, they would not now be whistling for the wind and waiting for the tide.

He could not conceal the fact that when government abandoned reform, there was not that deep indignation that they had a right to expect. Indeed at one time the apathy and indolence of the people was so great that he began to fear lest the position of this question might remain for years a scandal and reproach, not only upon the government and the Liberal party, but what would have been far more distressing, a scandal and reproach upon the working classes themselves. (Hear.) It was expedient at times to have a good party cry with which to enlist popular sympathy. The cry of "reform" did wonders. It upset the Derby-DIsraeli coach, and started on the road the Palmerston-Russell omnibus. To postpone the horror of horrors—a dissolution of Parliament—the cry of reform was laid up for another rainy day—(laughter)—in the hope that when the dissolution came it might be used again, and the triumphant experiment be repeated which had landed a reform party in paradise and reform itself in limbo. (Laughter.) But was it true that the friends of reform were cast down? The people, apparently so spiritless, he believed were not really so enervated and debased by a policy which they did not expect. Deserted and betrayed by those who volunteered to be leaders, they were looking out for new ones, and in the meantime the cheap press was doing its work. Every day added to the sum of unenfranchised intelligence. With intelligence came ambition, and in a free country intelligence and ambition were the sure parents of political power; and they who believed the people were now in a deep sleep would wake some fine morning and hear them thundering impatiently at the gate. He thought that fine morning was not so far off. (Applause.) Two or three events had occurred of late which went far to show that we were on the eve of a renewed and formidable agitation. When his hon. friend (Mr. Baines) moved, in a most admirable speech, the second reading of his Borough Franchise Bill, a magnificent rise was got out of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Applause.) In the course of one of the strongest reform speeches to which it was ever his good fortune to listen, Mr. Gladstone said, "I venture to say that every man who is not presumably incapacitated by some consideration of personal unfitness or of political danger, is morally entitled to come within the pale of the constitution"—thus throwing the burden of proof off the shoulders of the man who claimed, on to the shoulders of the man who refused it. The words were hardly out of Mr. Gladstone's mouth when their immense significance was realised. Below the gangway the words were received with cheers and exultation, which was only equalled by the consternation above it and the anger on the other side of the House. But whatever might be the feelings with which the words were received by various sections of politicians, it was agreed that the reform question had entered upon quite another phase when the foremost statesman of his age—(applause)—a man still in the prime of life, of unimpeachable character, dauntless resolution, and transcendent genius, thus flung himself manfully into the breach; and they would join with him in the hope that to that right hon. gentleman, as chief of the Liberal party, chief in pre-eminent position, in lustre, and in genius, might be reserved the imperishable distinction of linking his name for ever with this great measure of justice. (Loud and continued cheers.)

A vote of confidence in Mr. Leatham terminated the proceedings.

The Right Hon. F. PEEL, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, on Wednesday night addressed his constituents at Bury, and commented upon several topics of public interest. He defended the policy of Government both upon the Dano-German and the American questions, and showed that the object of recent legislation on home affairs had been to reduce the taxes collected in the country. Since 1860, he said the public had been relieved to the extent of 10,000,000*l.*, with no diminution of the revenue. He expressed his disapproval of the Permissive Bill, and his willingness to support measures of reform similar to those proposed last session by Mr. Baines and Mr. Locke King, for both of which

he had voted, though he would himself prefer an 8*l.* borough franchise. A vote of confidence was unanimously passed by the meeting.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Baines M.P., addressed, and addressed his constituents at the Temperance Hall, Bolton, which was filled with an enthusiastic audience. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Heywood, President of the Reform Association in the borough. Mr. BARNES referred at some length to the supply of cotton:—

We had not had all the cotton that was promised, but we had had more than in the year before, and we saw for a certainty that for the future there would be an increasing quantity come in. What the precise rate would be it was impossible to tell, because the contingencies and accidents affecting the growth of cotton in every part of the world were so great. It was a plant of great delicacy, had many natural enemies, and required so much care, that the first efforts of all new countries would be almost certain to disappoint; and it would require time before such efforts could be crowned with practical success. But we saw that efforts were being made everywhere, and that numerous sources of supply were rising up, and, though we might get little cotton these year from these sources, we should get more next year, and still more the year after. We might therefore say that the clouds were breaking, that the darkest hour was past, that there was a blue sky overhead, and that a fair and prosperous time might be anticipated. (Applause.)

Mr. Barnes referred at some length to the necessity of Parliamentary reform in this time of national repose. There was a great diversity of opinion as to the expediency of extending the franchise, and some people pointed to America as an unanswerable objection to such a course.

Well, he had looked at America, and he saw nothing that said to him, "Don't reform," or "Do not lower the franchise in England." But he did see some things there which said, "If you have any grievance set it right; beware of unremedied grievances; beware of refusing justice; beware of smouldering discontent." (Hear, hear.) North and South had gone on making compromises with each other until the causes of discontent had burst out in a war whose desolating effects we now beheld. He thought, therefore, the moral of this war was, that where grievances existed we should apply the remedy without delay. (Applause.)

The best way to make the working classes think was to throw responsibility upon them. The hon. member then quoted some statistics cited by Mr. Baines in introducing his borough franchise bill, showing the immense increase since 1831 in the circulation of newspapers and weekly and monthly periodicals, as a proof that the working classes had much advanced in intelligence. He also pointed out several of the existing anomalies in our representative system as a proof that amendment was imperatively required. The hon. gentleman, after some further observations, resumed his seat amidst loud applause. A vote of confidence in Mr. Barnes was passed with great cordiality.

The Conservatives of Berkshire dined together at Reading on Tuesday, when a large and influential company attended. Mr. Mowbray, M.P., was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Benyon, M.P. for the county; Colonel Lindsay, whom the Conservatives hope to make his colleague; Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and several other gentlemen. The tone of the meeting was very sanguine as to the return of the Conservative candidates.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, held at Manchester on Wednesday, the chairman (Mr. Watkin, M.P.) said it was a gratifying reflection that the Sheffield Company had carried its passengers with a remarkable immunity from accident, and he mentioned this more particularly because her Majesty the Queen had written to some of the railways centred in London, as follows:—

Sir Charles Phipps has received the commands of her Majesty the Queen to call the attention of the directors of the — to the increasing number of accidents which have lately occurred upon different lines of railroad, and to express her Majesty's warmest hope that the directors of the — will carefully consider every means of guarding against these misfortunes, which are not at all the necessary accompaniments of railway-travelling.

It is not for her own safety that the Queen has wished to provide in thus calling the attention of the company to the late disasters. Her Majesty is aware that when she travels extraordinary precautions are taken, but it is on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same security may be insured for all as is so carefully provided for herself.

The Queen hopes it is unnecessary for her to recall to the recollection of the railway directors the heavy responsibility which they have assumed since they have succeeded in securing the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the country. Osborne, Dec. 27, 1864.

A TRADES' UNION UKASE.—The *Liverpool Mercury* of Wednesday says the following notice has been served upon employers in that neighbourhood: "To master builders, contractors, and others.—Upon consideration, we, the undersigned, hereby give you notice that there will be no more bricks used made by steam-power on and after the 22nd day of July, 1865, as the brickmasters of Birkenhead and its vicinity can supply you with as good an article, if not superior, to the ones now made by steam-power, with the exception of white and blue firebricks.—By order of the Committee of Management of the Amalgamated Bricklayers, Bricklayers' Labourers, Brickmakers, and Plasterers."

#### THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

This return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,200 registrars in all the districts of England during the autumn quarter that ended on December 31, 1864; and the marriages in 12,717 churches or chapels, about 5,139 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 641 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on December 30, 1864. The population goes on increasing. The weddings in the summer were much more numerous than they had ever been in the season. The births in the last quarter of the year were less numerous than the births of the corresponding quarter of 1863; but with that exception the number is higher than it has ever been since registration began. Death has unhappily also been unusually busy. No autumn death rate has been observed in England higher than that of the last quarter, excepting in 1846, 1847, and 1858. Bread has been cheap, and employment, except in Lancashire, plentiful; but the weather has been cold, and the waters of the wells and streams have been scanty, as well as impure, through the deficiency of rain-fall, of which the storage about dwelling-houses is everywhere deficient. Fever and scarlatina have ravaged several cities where the sanitary arrangements have never yet reached the great body of the population. 177,444 births were registered in the quarter ending 31st of December, and there were 123,458 deaths during the same period, leaving a natural increase of 53,986 to the population, or 587 daily. The number of emigrants in the quarter who left ports in the United Kingdom where emigration officers are stationed, was 33,493, being 12,972 less than in the previous quarter, and 9,628 less than in the same quarter of 1863. 123,458 deaths (66,162 males, and 60,296 females) were registered in the last 92 days of the year, a number never yet reached in any corresponding season since the commencement of registration. The rate of mortality during the quarter was 2.349 per cent.; this high rate has only been exceeded in the autumn season on three occasions, namely, in 1846, when it was as high as 2.455 per cent., in 1847, when it reached 2.389 per cent., and in 1858, when it attained 2.406 per cent.; the average of ten corresponding quarters was 2.180 per cent. This excessive mortality deserves serious attention and thorough investigation. This excess in the rate of mortality is spread over nearly all the divisions of England and Wales. In London the deaths were 19,636, against 18,857 in the same season of 1863.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, February 1, 1865.  
REFORM MEETING AT LEEDS.  
LEEDS, Tuesday Evening.

A densely-crowded meeting of reformers was held to-night in the Victoria Hall, Leeds; the Mayor in the chair, to consider the question of Parliamentary reform. Mr. BAINES, M.P., and Mr. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., supported resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of the House of Commons in neglecting reform, and calling upon her Majesty's Ministers to fulfil the pledges they had so solemnly given to the country.

Viscount AMBERLEY, the eldest son of Earl Russell, and who it is understood will be the second Liberal candidate for Leeds at the next election, made an excellent speech in support of the resolution. He said he might be considered to have a special historical connection with the reform question, and he then proceeded to advocate in a very enlightened and liberal strain the claims of a large proportion of the working classes to political enfranchisement. It had been said the people were apathetic about reform; but if this were so, the conclusion he should draw from that circumstance was directly opposite to what the Conservatives drew from it. It seemed to him that if people did not care about reform, and if they were indifferent to the possession of votes, it ought to be regarded as a national misfortune. His lordship next proceeded to sketch his programme, which was in some respects more comprehensive and liberal than that of his father, and his address was repeatedly and fervidly applauded by the audience.

A petition to Parliament in favour of the further enfranchisement of the people was then unanimously adopted, and the proceedings closed.

HEALTH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The bulletin of yesterday morning was to the following effect: "The cardinal has not had quite so good a night, but he is not worse this morning." In the evening, on inquiring at 8, York-place, the answer was: "The cardinal is not worse than he was yesterday."

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were very moderate. Selected qualities were in steady request, at full prices; otherwise, the trade ruled quiet, at Monday's currency. The supply of foreign wheat on the stands was moderate. Good and prime old qualities moved off steadily, at quite previous rates; but for inferior descriptions, the trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain met a slow sale, at late rates. There was a fair supply of barley on sale. Good and fine malting descriptions ruled firm, at fully late rates; inferior qualities, however, of which the bulk of the supply consisted, were a dull inquiry, at late prices. About an average business was transacted in malt, at previous quotations.



TO ADVERTISERS.  
The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter . . . . .	0	6	6
Half-year . . . . .	0	13	0
Year . . . . .	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. C."—Dissenters' Chapel Act, 1844.

\*.\* Subscribers and Advertisers are respectfully informed that the payment of sums exceeding five shillings cannot be received in postage stamps.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

### SUMMARY.

A REAL Conservative demonstration is a novelty now-a-days; and the recent dinner at Torquay, and the "demonstration" at Reading last week, excite interest as fair representations of Toryism as it is apart from the eccentricities of the Opposition leader. The Conservatives of Berkshire propose to return an additional member at the next election, and the meeting at Reading was intended to introduce the new candidate, Colonel Lindsay, to the constituency, and do honour to Mr. Benyon, M.P. Conspicuous among the company was Archdeacon Wordsworth, who seems to have drunk deep into Mr. Disraeli's Church policy. He could give plenty of reasons, he said, "why every clergyman in England should vote for the return of Conservatives to the next Parliament." "Important amongst these was the position of the question of Church-rates and the admission of Dissenters into our national churchyards, for they might be sure that if Dissent was admitted into their churches they would soon find it also in their reading-desks and in their pulpits." In a similar spirit spoke the Chairman, the Right Hon. J. H. Mowbray, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, one of the most prominent members of the party, and selected to replace Mr. Gladstone for Oxford University. Mr. Hardy takes his stand in opposition to "the great democratic schemes against our Church Establishments, against our Universities, against our Church schools, and against other institutions which we revere and love." The Tory policy is thus clearly enough defined. It will not indeed do much during the Session, but is a very good cry for the election which will follow.

If we look to the speeches of Liberal members during the past week, they are satisfactory enough. We know well enough where to find Mr. Barnes and Mr. Leatham; and even Mr. Frederick Peel is ready enough for Parliamentary reform when the country demands it. But when we look higher up into the official ranks we discover no signs of a policy—nothing to oppose to the definite creed of the Opposition. The people, we are told, must find one. Well, we hope the Liberal electors will take the hint, and accept only those candidates whose views are as pronounced as those of their Conservative antagonists. By this means alone is there any hope of securing a truly progressive administration, and saving the Liberal party from utter disorganisation.

The speeches delivered at the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday by such experienced men as Mr. Ashworth and Mr. Bazley suggest doubts as to the stability of Indian prosperity. It is true that great dependency supplies the great bulk of the cotton now used in Lancashire, but says Mr. Bazley, "the moment the trade could procure the old class of New Orleans cotton, that moment there would be a fearful diminution in the consumption of Indian cotton." Egypt and Turkey have not only sent us increased supplies, but improved qualities of cotton, which are likely to hold their ground in the Liverpool market. But it is far otherwise with India. "While the people of India," remarked Mr. Ashworth, "had been making ducks and drakes of the large sums sent over to them for cotton, while we heard of their making silver tires for their cart-wheels, and knew not

what else they were doing with the bullion they received, it would appear that the poor Arabs of Egypt had understood how to make a better use of their money." It is lamentable to think that the prosperity of our Indian empire is likely to prove so evanescent, and that a glorious opportunity of securing from that quarter permanent supplies of cotton suited to our mills is likely to be thrown away, owing to the apathy of the Indian Government. It is impossible to deny the justice of the complaints of the Manchester manufacturers, but it is now too late to remedy past negligence.

The protests of French bishops against the Ministerial circular forbidding the reading of the Papal Encyclical continue, and are the more freely indulged because it is now known no penal consequences are involved. More than one of these prelates is authorised by the Papal Court to announce that that remarkable Bull is only intended to have a religious meaning, and not to conflict with the laws of any country. It is even said that a circular in this sense will be issued by Cardinal Antonelli. The College of Cardinals now discover that they committed a huge blunder in issuing this mediæval document, and would fain counteract the impression it has produced. But no explanation will repair the damage inflicted on the prestige of the Romish Church, or deprive the Emperor Napoleon of the advantage he has gained. The French Sovereign can now without fear carry out the provisions of the Franco-Italian Convention, and is said indeed to have already ordered the return of part of the army now occupying Rome.

Earl Russell's letter to the Hon. A. Kinnaid, relative to the French outrages in Lifu, will be read with much satisfaction. In reply to his representations, the French Government express their regret at these "occurrences," and have given the assurance "that the most stringent orders had been sent to prevent a renewal of them, and that so far from there being any desire on the part of the Imperial Government to discourage the labours of Protestant missionaries in the Loyalty Islands, there was every disposition to foster and protect them." The French reply would have been more satisfactory had it distinctly stated that the independence of the three islands, so unjustifiably seized by the French Governor of Caledonia, was to be respected. The wording of the despatch, we fear, does not justify that expectation. But France can scarcely desire another Tahiti in the South Seas.

The news by the overland mail is altogether unsatisfactory. The suppression of the Taiping rebellion has, as was predicted, only dispersed the insurgents over a wider range of country, and many of the interior provinces are in a state of anarchy, which the Imperial Government has no adequate means to put down. It is to be hoped that our Government will not again depart from their neutrality, or they may become inextricably involved in this great Chinese difficulty. The brutal murder of two more British officers in Japan also threatens new complications. The assassins have not been surrendered by the Tycoon—perhaps it is not in his power to arrest them. But such untoward events must be the perennial source of animosity, if not of war, between the Japanese and foreigners. Surely if the local governments are not strong enough to protect Europeans who venture into the interior, it is not wise or right to undertake such dangerous expeditions.

### AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The tidings which have lately reached us from America, tend strongly to confirm in us the impression that, both in a military and a moral sense, the cause of the South is breaking down. At all points, with the single exception of the immediate neighbourhood of Richmond, where General Lee still holds his ground, the Confederate armies exhibit signs of being unequal to the pressure put upon them by their foes. The division in the South-West, under Hood, appears to have been so worsted and disorganised as to have become practically unserviceable. Of General Hardee's position, with the ousted garrison of Savannah, we hear nothing—but it is certain that he does not interfere with General Sherman's movements, who, in co-operation with Foster, and having shifted his base to Beaufort, has occupied Pocatigo, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, whence he threatens Branchville, leaving it uncertain whether that place or Charleston be his destination. The city of Mobile is in danger. General Grierson's raid from Memphis has been successful. And lastly, Fort Fisher has been a seconded time bombarded, assailed, and captured.

The last-mentioned affair has more than retrieved the disgrace brought upon Northern arms by the failure of General Butler. That officer, much better qualified for civil adminis-

tration than for military command, having been ordered to proceed forthwith to his native place, and to report himself to the military authority of the district, was succeeded by General Terry in his command of the Wilmington expedition. The fleet and troops destined for this service returned from Fort Monroe, and on the 14th ult. the landing of the latter was effected. On the following day, Admiral Porter opened a terrific bombardment upon Fort Fisher, which he kept up for many hours, when the military commenced the assault. The fighting was desperate on both sides, but after seven hours' conflict, the Federals succeeded in driving out the Confederate garrison of 1,200 men, pursuing them to the end of the spit on which the Fortress stands, and obliging them to surrender. The loss of the assailants is said to have been under 1,000 men—their gain, the fort, its garrison and guns, and the reparation of their damaged honour. Their victory, however, was saddened next day by the accidental explosion of the magazine of the fort, by which 300 men were killed or wounded. The capture of Fort Fisher rendered untenable Smith's Fort, built on an island to the south of the former, which was blown up and abandoned on the 16th. The Federals have therefore obtained possession of one of the inlets to Cape Fear River, upon which, at some distance up, Wilmington stands. The regular channel, however, and the only one for vessels of heavy tonnage, is still dominated by Forts Johnson and Caswell, and it remains to be seen whether, until they are taken, blockade-running into Wilmington can be effectually prevented, and the Southern Confederacy finally shut out from European supplies. Our contemporary, the *Globe*, a good authority on such points, says it will.

As the tide of fortune seems to have set in against the Southern armies, so the unity of spirit which the inchoate Slave Empire once exhibited, is breaking up into bitterly hostile parties. There are a sufficient number of what are contemptuously called "croakers"—people, namely, who have surrendered their hope of conquering national independence, and who secretly incline to secession from Secession—to provoke their most furious denunciation by, and suggest the most despotical expedients to, the majority who are resolved to hold on—a plain proof that they are too numerous to be regarded with silent contempt. Meanwhile, the war party in the South is split into sections—one of which is clamorous against President Davis, and attributes all the recent disasters to his military conceit and incompetence—and another, adhering to the President, censures the conduct of the Virginian campaign by General Lee. Senator Foote, who denounced Mr. Jefferson Davis's administration in the Confederate Congress, has been captured in an attempt to cross to the Federal lines. In Georgia, Governor Brown, the troublesome advocate of State rights, is said to have placed himself at the head of an important peace movement, and rumour has it that Congress, in secret session, has appointed fifteen commissioners to confer with Federal Commissioners on the subject of peace. We do not mention these reports as if they were facts—but, like *ignes fatui*, as showing the nature of the soil. Altogether, the moral attitude of the South, it cannot be concealed, has considerably altered, and indicates an uncertainty, a want of firmness, we might almost be justified in saying, a shakiness, which bodes ill for its eventual success.

Whatever may become of Southern independence, it is certain there will be no Slave Empire. A State Convention of Missouri has adopted an ordinance securing immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery within that extensive and important border State. In this respect Missouri has only followed the example of Maryland and Western Virginia, and will probably be followed by Kentucky, Tennessee, and Delaware; while it may be confidently anticipated that Congress at Washington will declare in favour of an amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the Union. Even in the Confederacy the institution is threatened,—General Lee, according to the statement of the *Richmond Inquirer*, having urged the conscription of the negroes after emancipating them and their families. It seems doubtful, however, whether the Southern planters will consent to the sacrifice until it is too late to be of any avail, and whether the honour will not be reserved for the North of blotting out the crime and curse of slavery from the whole territory claimed by the United States.

With these gratifying items of intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic, we earnestly wish there had not been mixed up news of a disagreeable tenor. It is quite evident, however, that there is getting to be a restlessness of public feeling in relation to Canada which cannot be observed without uneasiness approaching to alarm. Both Houses of Congress have passed



resolutions requesting the President to give the twelvemonth's notice required for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty—a proposition to which Mr. Lincoln has assented. A similar step has been taken in reference to the termination of the Treaty, limiting the naval force on the Lakes. And the *New York Times* tells us that the Senate has adopted a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of repealing the 10th Article of the Ashburton Treaty, which, it remarks, is the first step towards its abrogation. What does all this mean? Is it intended for menace to Canada? Or is it a show of retaliation? Or is it, in part at least, the fruit of narrow commercial doctrines? Whatever it may mean, it is untoward just now. We shall probably have further light thrown upon the subject next week, when Parliament meets. We do not suspect either of the Governments of a desire to go to war. We must admit that the United States has not trespassed an inch beyond its undoubted rights. We feel, moreover, that occurrences in Canada have been somewhat provoking to her neighbour, though not designedly so, but we deeply regret that it should have appeared expedient to the statesmen of the Union to choose the present moment for mooted points upon which there is great difference of opinion, and which cannot be discussed without generating some bitterness of feeling. We wait, however, not without hope that first appearances are deceptive.

#### PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

Our first impulse on hearing of Captain Sherard Osborn's proposition to fit out another Arctic expedition for the purpose of reaching the North Pole was one of impatience. Surely, we thought, there have been more than enough suffering and death in the barren discovery of the North-west Passage, to encourage any further enterprise in that grim region of profitless adventure. Our second thoughts are less intolerant. Some of our most serious objections, we find, after further information, do not apply. The scheme is not so hair-brained as it looked at first sight. The risk is not so great. The advantages possible, if not promised, are worth consideration. On the whole, if the decision rested with us, whilst we should shrink from giving it in the affirmative, we should find it very difficult indeed to say "No."

The proposed expedition is not planned after the ordinary type of its predecessors. It is not intended to take ships through a wide extent of unknown icy sea. They are to be carried only to well-known points on the coast of Greenland, and will probably encounter less danger than the whalers that are sent out, or were till quite lately, every year. Arrived at these easily accessible points, they will be laid up near enough to each other for mutual support, and committed to the guardianship of small crews. They will constitute the base of all further operations. Cape Parry is about 480 miles from the North Pole. The first autumn would be spent in connecting the two vessels by a line of depots between them—one vessel about 300 miles north of the other. Then in the two following years a line of depots would be carried northward over the unknown polar area by means of sledging excursions. Two seasons are given to the work of surveying this region, and it is confidently believed that the North Pole may be reached without extraordinary peril, so as to allow the expedition to return home within a period from their departure, of two winters and three summers. The modes and appliances of Arctic travelling are now pretty well understood, and the sledging journeys from the northernmost vessel to the Pole would not exceed a distance which has often been similarly gone over before with comparative safety.

*Cui bono?* it is reasonably asked. The reply is that there is an area of 1,131,000 square miles around the Pole, at present a blank on our maps, and that it is a matter of high geographical interest to ascertain whether this space is a silent frozen solitude, or, as some believe, an area of land and water teeming with life. It is thought, moreover, exceedingly probable, that man will be found existing much further north than has hitherto been supposed; and that his mode of existence may throw great light upon that of our remote ancestors in Europe, who used flint weapons during the time that an Arctic climate prevailed over Britain and a great part of the Continent. There are several important meteorological problems to be solved. And there is a measurement of an arc of the meridian in the Arctic Zone to be accomplished, deemed a great desideratum by astronomers. It is impossible to foresee the practical advantages that may come out of the discoveries which such an expedition may make. But, as the *Daily News* sensibly remarks, "It is

from what explorers have already observed" in that region, "that we have drawn a fuller comprehension of the system of currents in the Atlantic, on a knowledge of which the success of so many a voyage, and the lives of so many a crew, directly depend. These expeditions have added to the accuracy of our magnetic science, and they have taught us much of the conditions of human life." We had better send ships to the Arctic Sea on such a mission as this, than to China and Japan to force an outlet for our trade.

#### CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

NEXT Tuesday the Parliamentary Session opens, and the heads of both parties have sent out the invitations to the feast, which, according to immemorial custom, precedes the fray. The receipt of a dinner card from Mr. Disraeli, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, probably extracted a sigh of despair from many a stout Tory who has a traditional preference for bold and straightforward tactics, and perchance a cold shudder of disappointment from waiting Conservatives who regard their nominal head as engaged in nothing better than the labour of Sisyphus. It is said that Lord Palmerston feels perfectly at ease so long as Mr. Disraeli leads the Opposition. We can well believe such to be the case, when his chief political opponent has produced nothing more acceptable during the recess than his eight points of the Church's charter, which some critics have irreverently pronounced to be as great an anachronism as the Pope's Encyclical. No doubt the Treasury Bench would be sorely dismayed, and the Opposition decorously thankful, if any conjuncture of events should consign the right hon. gentleman to a subordinate position. But it may be considered as certain as any political probability that on Tuesday next Mr. Disraeli will be found in his accustomed seat on the front bench to the left of the Speaker.

It must be a kind of melancholy satisfaction to the Conservative chiefs at this juncture, that their rôle is not to draw up but to criticise a programme. If there were any prospect of the enunciation of a definite and pronounced Ministerial policy, in accordance with the traditions of the Liberal party, they might take heart and cheerfully buckle on their political armour. But as it is notorious that the measures of the Government will be expressly framed with a view to reassure the Opposition, and that, having produced a prosperity Budget, they will devote their chief energies to getting through the Session, the position of the Conservatives is pitiable indeed. It is hard to do battle with a negation; unseemly as well as dispiriting to fight for fighting's sake; unsatisfactory to exhaust the strength in light skirmishing.

With a dissolution looming in the distance, it might be supposed that the Opposition would remain satisfied with a negative policy for the Session, and husband their resources for the electoral conflict. The Tory journals, indeed, —conspicuously the *Morning Herald*—declare that the Emperor of the French is quite prepared to recognise the South, and then demand that, if the British Government should be "too imbecile" to co-operate in that scheme, the Conservative party should "constrain them to the performance of their duty," or call upon them to resign. But neither Lord Derby nor Mr. Disraeli are so "imbecile" as to succumb to such clamour, and propose conceding a claim which the course of events is slowly extinguishing, and the recognition of which would light up the flames of war in British North America. The matter is only worthy of notice as an illustration of the desperate shifts to which the Conservatives are now driven in their search for pretexts of antagonism to the Government.

A more favourable field for Conservative effort is the proposed abolition of the malt-tax. But even in advocating the extinction of this Excise impost, the party will be placed in a position of embarrassment. It is a question not of justice, but of revenue. No one defends the duties on malt, but every statesman sees the difficulty of parting with six millions of revenue. At the recent meeting at Leicester, therefore, the landlord orators felt it necessary to speak with bated breath, and to counsel their agricultural clients to patience and moderation. There is but one way, as Mr. Cobden long since pointed out, in which this obnoxious tax can be repealed. The national expenditure must be cut down. But such retrenchment as will meet the case can only be effected by a reduction of the military and naval estimates, to which a large section of the Conservatives are naturally averse. To run with the hare and hold with the hounds requires consummate dexterity. Not less difficult is it to please the officers of both services who line the Opposition benches, and satisfy the

claims of the farmers. The latter reasonably urge that a mere reduction of the malt-tax would leave intact the inquisitorial machinery of the Excise. Such a reduction is, indeed, only to be advocated as a step in the direction of final abolition. But however the subject may be manipulated in Parliament, we hope the farmers will persevere in their just claim. The more they agitate, the greater the chance that relief will have to be found for them by cutting down our unproductive expenditure.

Apart from this question, it is not easy to imagine on what subject the Conservatives are to act together as a party. They cannot assail the Foreign Office—for Earl Russell has maintained a "masterly inactivity" during the recess. Mr. Cardwell's colonial policy has elicited general approbation, and is unassailable. It will of course be possible to criticise and emasculate any law reforms which the industrious Lord Chancellor may present, but the Conservatives will not unitedly support Mr. Walpole and Mr. Disraeli in their project for a new court of appeal in ecclesiastical cases, nor back up Lord Robert Cecil in his crusade against the Committee of Council on Education. We may, however, be sure that Mr. Disraeli's precocious ingenuity will find some weak point in the Ministerial harness, and that his indiscretion will once more enable his practised antagonist to secure the victory. But by what methods the Conservative leaders are to enhance their prestige, better their position with the country during the Session, and strengthen their claims upon the constituent body, we are at a loss to imagine.

#### MOTHERHOOD.

It is worth noting that, in the natural course of things, our first destination after birth is into the soft arms and warm bosom of the most unselfish love of which human nature is capable. We cry—and the first accents we hear are the soothing accents of motherly tenderness. We are helpless and dependent—more entirely so than any other living thing—and we are first claimed by, and delivered over to, those who regard our helplessness and dependence as the blessed occasion for the exercise of sweet, watchful, eager ministering care. We are nothing but tiny, organised concretions of incessant wants—and lo! our first experience of life is to be wrapped round, permeated, filled, satisfied, with the effluence of disinterested affection. It is a very suggestive Providential arrangement, to say the least of it. It furnishes a pregnant and profitable text for the study of those metaphysico-theological formulists who deal so sternly and summarily with innocent infancy, as well as of those who seem to take pleasure in tracing the origin of man. This much at least is plain—there is some Intelligence somewhere in this universe, who has so prepared the way for our reception into it, as not merely to meet our necessities, but, for that end, to open a hitherto sealed source of the purest, most spontaneous, ever-gushing, never-failing kindness to be found in the depths of the human heart.

A mother's joy! How common, yet how sacred! How unmistakable, yet how hard to be understood! To say that it is instinctive, what is it but to say it is directly God-given? That sudden upbursting of soft but uncontrollable affection which the first living utterance of newborn humanity evokes, and which rarely afterwards ceases to follow, whithersoever it may go, the life towards which it first leaped and rushed, even as water from the rock followed the children of Israel through all their marchings and countermarchings in the wilderness—what a mystery it is! If it were not always happening—if it were an exception to the general rule, showing itself only now and then in the course of centuries, what a miracle of boundless beneficence it would appear! As a phenomenon—perhaps the most beautiful in the entire range of created things—we can only accept it, and wonder over it—we cannot explain it. It is so, because God has made it to be so—that is all the account we can give of the matter. It does not contain within itself any key to its own singularity. A mother's joy, a mother's love, never yield up to our analysis any other reason for their coming as they do, being what they are, and living on and on as they live, but the simple one that so God has willed it. There is no digging down to the depths from which those pure, translucent, refreshing streams spring up. They come from the unknown, and they flow on until they disappear in the unknown. There seems to be more of the Divine element in them than in any other strictly natural thing.

A mother's love. Happily, it is something upon which the great majority of our readers can look back—reverently and fondly look back—for an objective representation of its main charac-



teristics. Oh, the unselfishness of it! How, months before it can be returned by anything beyond a momentary dance of light in her child's eyes, or a curvature of its toothless mouth into a smile, or a crow, or a fling of the limbs, expressive of enjoyment, it pours itself out in seemingly wasteful superabundance, intent on giving rather than receiving, rejoicing to minister rather than be ministered to, accepting without a murmur days of care sometimes flecked with pain, and nights of broken rest, and rendering without stint unnumbered services which to others would be self-denial, but the irksomeness of which her ever-gushing affection, without a moment's pause of self-consciousness, cleanses away, and renders invisible! And then the patience and long-suffering of it—the faults it will cover over with its ever-ready mantle, the negligences it will drop tears over in secret and openly forgive, the affronts it will survive, the disappointments it will endure and conceal, the ingenuity it will display in devising plausible excuses and even satisfying reasons for manifest wrongs, and the eagerness with which it will take upon itself if possible the consequences of transgression! There is nothing quite like it in this world of ours—nothing so morally beautiful. A self-fed, self-sustaining love, which can traverse wide deserts, and, like the camel, keep itself alive upon its little boards of remembered joy, when all other love fails—the one human love that spends itself wholly upon its objects, and the roots of which even ingratitude cannot entirely kill. But, when returned, as in some measure it mostly will be, to what strength and beauty of self-sacrifice will it not grow! Yet, under any circumstances, chiefly a sorrow-bearing love, of which the joys are cares, the duties are inflictions of pain upon itself, the pride is nourished to be bestowed elsewhere, and the fondest gain is the sorest loss. About every true mother there is the sanctity of martyrdom—and when she is no more in the body, her children see her with the ring of light around her head.

What would society become but for the sweet influences upon it of motherhood, that thrice-blessed and divine institution which more or less closely links every one's first thoughts and latest recollections with the purity and gentleness and self-denial and unquenchableness of woman's love? If things have not irremediably gone to the bad—if every succeeding generation be an improvement upon its predecessor, and, gradually, however slowly, right hopelessly measure its strength with might, and violence succumb to gentleness, and self-will own the authority of law, and kindness and joy begin to cover with their rising flood the jagged rocks of hate and misery—if anywhere this be the tendency of mortal affairs, and there be a prospect, albeit extremely distant, of a millenium on earth of peace, purity and bliss—how large a proportion of the result may we trace to the relation of mothers to their children, and to its humanising power! We do not forget—God forbid that we should—the infinitely superior potency of that Supreme Love, best typified by a mother's, in the absence of which nothing can effectually reverse or even check our downward tendency—but even that, as it is most impressively illustrated by, so it finds its way mostly into the human heart by the channels of, motherly affection. The common saying is true—"We are chiefly what our mothers make us." There is no influence so all-pervading—none which does so much to mould character—none that may be made so sweetly and efficaciously restraining, refining, repressive of what is mean, stimulative of what is noble, conducive to gentleness of spirit, generative of what is truly heroic, as the wisely-regulated love of a mother. It may often seem to fail—it never does altogether. It may appear to sink like water into the soil, and to be thrown away to no purpose. But it always keeps alive there some green thing, some holy aspiration, some better susceptibility, which may hereafter develop into a blessing, and which, but for it, would certainly have perished. It is the best earthly talisman against evil which a man can bear about with him amidst the temptations of life—the one to which he will almost inevitably turn when life is fading from his eyes.

It is well for us that a mother's love is instinctive in its origin—else, surely, it would be rare indeed. For the education of women in the present day does little to evoke or nurture it—not much to guide it, nor to impress upon it when it comes a due sense of responsibility. It is a sacred and powerful thing even when allied with feebleness and frivolity—how much more so might it become if more generally associated with strength, good sense, and seriousness of purpose. If mothers did but know and appreciate their own marvellous moral power, and gave themselves more than the majority of them do, heart and soul, to turn it to good account, what a social transformation would

soon begin to show itself! It is a subject of which less is made than might be, and is less thought upon than it deserves, by those who train and teach the girls who will bear the relation of motherhood to the coming generation. But, even in this respect, matters are mending, and the future promises better things than the present.

We cannot part with our theme without a parting reference also to its higher significances. Motherhood is typical as well as fatherhood. The light thrown by the latter upon the relation of human souls to the Great Progenitor of all, is frequently insisted upon—that of the former is seldom adverted to. Yet, a mother's love is equally a human adumbration of the love which "passes that of woman," and was so alluded to by the grand old prophets, and by Him who knew the Father because He came forth from Him. The spontaneity, the tenderness, the disinterestedness, the constancy, the pathos and the power of the one, have something to teach us surely of these qualities of the other. These nursery pictures are meant to lead us on to the greater realities they faintly represent—and, seen in this aspect, and interpreted into this meaning, their lessons are invaluable. Let us never lose sight of the truth that the Divine love to the children of His creation is most adequately and therefore most impressively set forth to us, so far as it can be set forth by our human relationships, in a mother's love!

## Foreign and Colonial.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Etna and Asia have arrived during the week, and have brought advices from New York down to Jan. 19.

#### CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

The Wilmington expedition, under Admiral Porter and General Terry, arrived off Fort Fisher a second time on the 14th inst., when a landing of the troops was effected. At noon on the 15th, the fleet opened a heavy bombardment, which lasted for several hours, when the army made the assault. Seven hours' furious fight ensued, during which the Federals occupied the fort, driving out the garrison, 1,200 strong, who retreated to the end of the peninsula upon which the fort is situated, where they subsequently surrendered. The accounts respecting guns captured vary from 40 to 72. Salutes were everywhere fired in the North. The Federal loss exceeded 1,000. The Tallahassee and Chickamauga participated in the fight. A brigade of sailors and marines participated in the assault, attacking the sea face, but were repulsed. The Federals regard the storming of Fort Fisher as the most brilliant victory of the war. For the first time, since hostilities commenced, a strong well-garrisoned earthwork has been carried by an assault, after the good old fashion of storming breaches. It is this fact, which in a military sense, makes the capture of Fort Fisher so remarkable.

On the day following the capture, the magazine of the fort accidentally exploded, killing and wounding 300 men.

It is stated that Fort Smith, on Smith's Island, south of New Inlet, was evacuated and destroyed by the Confederates on the 16th, and that on the same day Porter's light-draught gunboats entered the Inlet and anchored in Cape Fear River.

In consequence of this success, General Grant has ordered a salute of 100 shotted guns to be fired against Petersburg and Richmond by each of the armies co-operating against those cities.

The *Tribune* asserts that the capture of Fort Fisher does not prevent blockade-running at Wilmington, as there are other channels than Cape Fear River leading to the city, the approaches to and passage of which are covered by formidable fortifications.

Hoke's division, 5,000 strong, was at Wilmington. The *Richmond Whig* contains the following accounts of the fall of Fort Fisher:—

The unwelcome news of the fall of Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance of Cape Fear River, was made known this morning, and occasioned a sensation of profound regret. The capture of this fort is equivalent to the closing of the harbour of Wilmington by the enemy's fleet. It is situated about eighteen miles below the city, but was the main defence of the entrance to the river, and its fall therefore will prevent in future the arrival and departure of blockade-runners. How far this reverse may prove injurious to our cause remains to be seen, but at present we regard it as an unfortunate rather than a disastrous event. The following is the official report:—

"Head-quarters, Northern Virginia, Jan. 16.

"To Hon. J. A. Sedden.  
"General Bragg reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day yesterday. At 4 p.m. their infantry advanced to the assault, a heavy demonstration at the same hour being made against their rear by our troops. At 6:30 p.m. General Whiting reports that their attack had failed, and the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops. At about 10 p.m. the fort was captured, with most of the garrison. No further particulars are at this time known.

"R. E. LEE."

#### THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Stanton announces that General Sherman has transferred two corps under Howard to Beaufort, whence they moved upon the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad to Pocatigo, and occupied a position across the railroad, covering the approaches

eastward of the latter place. A later telegram stated that Sherman had occupied Pocatigo, with all its approaches, and threatened Branchville. Kilpatrick was endeavouring to cut the railroad between Augusta and Branchville.

Sherman had sent the 17th corps to Beaufort, Carolina, to co-operate with Foster between Pocatigo and Crosswhatchie. 2,000 of Sherman's troops were reported to be on the Oconee River, marching towards South-western Georgia.

The Richmond papers say that when Sherman reached the Combahee River, it would then be known whether his destination was Branchville or Charleston. The Combahee River is fourteen miles from Savannah.

The *World's* correspondent learns that Charleston will be evacuated, and the Confederate works blown up.

Richmond papers announce that Sherman's government of Savannah is conciliatory.

Rumours were current that a majority of the inhabitants of the interior of Georgia had declared in favour of the United States Government. Governor Brown was said to have disbanded the State Militia, and to be heading the movement. Serious conflicts between the loyal and secessionist inhabitants were imminent. These rumours require confirmation.

Sherman had informed a private citizen that Georgia must be governed by military laws. To talk of reconstruction was useless. Georgia was still in the Union. When the people should quit the rebellion and send members to Congress, Georgia would resume her Union functions and advantages.

#### OTHER WAR NEWS.

The James River had suddenly overflowed, rushing through the bulkheads of the Dutch Gap Canal. Three Confederate bomb-proof forts had been seriously impaired. Extreme activity prevailed on General Grant's left, and early movements were expected. He is said to have been reinforced by the 15th and 17th army corps from Thomas's army. Deserters from General Lee's army assert that some of his troops have been lately sent from Richmond to confront Sherman. It was rumoured that the railroad between Danville and Greensboro' had been destroyed by heavy rains.

Fighting is reported progressing near Mobile on the 31st of December; and that city was being threatened on every side. Mobile papers announce that 4,000 Federals occupy an unassailable position at Franklin Mills, on the Dog River.

Hood was at Corinth, with the same line of defence that Sydney Johnston had in 1862. A despatch from him confirms the news of the movement of General Thomas towards Eastport and the concentration of supplies there. Forrest was concentrating a large force at Paris, Tennessee, to act upon Thomas's communications by way of the Tennessee River. A Federal force had left Decatur for Montgomery.

Grierson, during his raid from Memphis, defeated the Confederates at Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, capturing 500 prisoners. He also destroyed thirty miles of the Mississippi Central Railroad below Granada.

Hood's reports of the battle of Nashville state that he lost fifty guns. His loss in killed and wounded was small.

Admiral Lee, who is in command of the Mississippi squadron, encloses a despatch which he had received from General Thomas, dated at Pulaski, Tennessee, on the 29th of December, in which the latter sums up, so far as then known to him, Hood's losses in men and artillery from the time he crossed the Tennessee northward. It puts them down at nineteen general officers and about 14,000 men in killed, wounded, and captured, and seventy pieces of artillery. General Thomas does not include in this account Hood's killed and wounded in the two days' battle before Nashville, on the 15th and 16th ult.

#### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Blair had returned to Washington from Richmond. It is stated in a despatch from that city that he was commissioned to offer the three following final propositions:—

1. Amnesty to all, without regard to age, sex, or position, and irrespective of what he or they may have done since the war began. This includes all the rebel civil and military officials from Jeff. Davis down.
2. The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. Of course, some radical changes in both the Union and the Constitution have been made by the party now in power, which will not be altered in the least. But the point is that the South is to be permitted to return to the Union with all the rights and privileges which it held before any of the States seceded.
3. The total abolition of slavery. From this point the President will not retract one iota. He does not insist upon the immediate abolition of slavery, but he does insist that such measures be taken by the Southern States as will secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time. This is a *sine qua non* of the restoration of peace.

The *Richmond Examiner* asserts that President Davis, at an interview with Mr. Blair, delivered to him a letter for President Lincoln, declaring his willingness to receive peace commissioners, or to send peace commissioners to Washington. The *New York Times* states that Mr. Blair had since had an interview with President Lincoln touching Davis's propositions regarding peace commissioners. Rumours were current that Mr. Blair would return to Richmond with a Government representative. Mr. Blair's visit and return called forth much speculation, but it was generally conceded that politically it was fruitless. The Virginia House of Delegates rejected peace resolutions by a vote of 101 against 2. The Federal House had also rejected peace propositions. It was rumoured that the Confederate Congress had adopted resolutions appointing thirteen



commissioners to treat on outstanding questions of difference between the two Governments. Independence must, however, first be acknowledged.

Northern and Southern journals place no confidence in the result of the Blair movement. The *New York Times* says the Government seeks peace through war only. A Richmond despatch says the South would spurn Blair's proposal. The South will never return to the Union.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, had been captured while endeavouring to get within the Federal lines, and was conveyed back to Richmond. He has since been discharged.

#### GENERAL BUTLER.

General Butler's official report on the Wilmington expedition attributes its failure to a want of promptness on the part of the fleet and the refusal of Admiral Porter to run vessels into Cape Fear River. He expresses his conviction, which is shared by General Weitzel, that nothing but butchery would follow an assault. Butler says he was relieved because he could not countenance such an awful sacrifice of life, knowing the fort to be impregnable. General Grant, in a letter to the War Department, states that it was General Weitzel, and not Butler, who was appointed to command the late Wilmington expedition. In consequence of statements made by General Butler, General Grant has been summoned before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War.

#### ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention had adopted an ordinance for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.

The Governor of Missouri had proclaimed Missouri a free State.

#### SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN TENNESSEE.

Following the example of Missouri, a Union State convention in Tennessee has unanimously decreed the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the State, and its prohibition for ever; and it was further decreed that there should be no compensation to slaveowners. These propositions are to be submitted for the ratification of the people on the 22nd of February, when, doubtless, the same popular elements which brought together this convention will establish its work as the future organic law of the commonwealth.

#### THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY, &c.

In the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Hale opposed the resolution requesting the President to give the twelve months' notice required for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, which differs only from the House proposition in being more positive in its terms. He denied that the United States had been a loser by the treaty, and said that England would regard the appeal as an act of retaliation. Senator Sumner admitted that the commerce between the States and Canada had yearly increased, but he doubted whether the increase was due to the treaty; at any rate, the revenue of the United States had suffered from the treaty. The proposition was adopted by 31 to 8. It had since been accepted by the House of Representatives, and ratified by President Lincoln.

The Senate had ratified the notice to be given to England for the termination of the treaty limiting the naval force on the Lakes.

The Senate had also adopted a resolution of inquiry into the repeal of the 10th article of the Ashburton Treaty, which the *New York Times* says is the first step towards its abrogation. It says President Lincoln favours the step.

The Constitutional Amendment has been postponed to the 31st. Its friends assert they have strength enough to pass the measure, but the delay, it is hoped, will secure a still larger number of votes.

A resolution had been introduced into the House of Representatives recommending Lincoln to send or receive Peace Commissioners, or by rational means secure the cessation of hostilities and the union of the States. The resolution was defeated by 84 to 51.

#### CONFEDERATE NEWS.

The *Sentinel* says that General Lee has declined to extend his command beyond the mouth of Cape Fear River. The general not only favoured arming the blacks, but their freedom and the freedom of their families.

The *Richmond Examiner* calls for a convention of the Confederate States "to revolutionise the rebellion":—

What is now proposed is that Virginia and the other Confederate States forthwith meet in separate State conventions—to be followed by a convention of delegates from them all, in order to consider the present and past conduct of the war, and to recommend some measures to the central agency (which is the creature of the States) with a view to its speedy and triumphant success. God knows the people of Virginia have shrunk from no peril, or sacrifice, or hardship; neither will they shrink; but they need to be assured in their own hearts that when they march, they are going some whither; that when they suffer they can see their way to the reward; that when they make sacrifices there is not somebody making a sacrifice of them. It has been with an anxious wish to see the best side of everything, and put the best face on everything, that our people have watched the progress of events thus far; but they have met with some rude shocks. Perhaps the last performance, relieving General Johnston, putting Hood in his place, and then announcing in a public speech that Hood and his army were going to make a tour, and that Sherman had *carte blanche* in Georgia, and now continuing to hold Hood in his place, and continuing to keep Johnston out of his place, in the teeth of reason and experience, was the rudest shock of all. They had not believed Mr. Davis, with all his errors, so utterly weak and narrow as this.

The article concludes with abuse of Mr. Seward for attaching any importance to the late article in the *Sentinel*, to which it denies the importance attributed to it, not on the ground that it did not emanate from Davis or his friends, but on the ground that they are not fair exponents of public feeling. The *Sentinel*, in the meantime, defends Davis might and main, but evidently under inspiration, and alleges the blunders in strategy which have been committed by Lee—such as those which made the victory of Chancellorsville fruitless, which brought about the defeat at Gettysburg, and led to Early's discomfiture in the Shenandoah—were Lee's own. The croakers and submissionists, too, are evidently becoming troublesome and importunate, for the *Richmond Enquirer* recommends that they be hung. This mode of silencing them would hardly be recommended if the war party were not beginning to find their supremacy seriously menaced.

They ought to hang any man, be he Congressman, or legislator, or common councilman, or private citizen, who exhibits the first act towards submission or reconstruction, and we believe they will do it. But, as we would not have violence, we recommend all croaking cabals, all desponding conventicles, to disband—

A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,  
And faith he'll prent 'em.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Virginia Legislature to make peace through State action, but they were defeated by an almost unanimous vote.

President Davis had sent a communication to the House respecting Mr. Foote's arrest; the arrest was not officially authorised.

Breckenridge, it is reported, had been appointed Secretary of War in place of Seddon.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The rumour of Price's death is contradicted.

The extradition of the St. Alban's raiders is now regarded as probable.

The Hon. Edward Everett had died of apoplexy, in Boston. Mr. Lincoln ordered the customary marks of respect to be paid to his memory. The Government buildings in Washington were to be draped with mourning for thirty days.

Mr. James Guthrie has been elected senator from Kentucky, Mr. Fessenden from Maine, and Mr. Lane from Kansas.

General Banks, in a report to the Judiciary Committee, denies that the Government interfered in the late election of Louisiana. In enumerating the reasons why the number of votes recorded was smaller than at the previous election, he takes occasion to speak of the appalling mortality among the blacks, who, he says, were reduced from 708,000 to 450,000.

Captain Bell and three other Confederates, charged with the attempt to burn the New York hotels in November last, have been arrested near the Canadian frontier and consigned to Fort Lafayette. General Warren has been ordered to convene a court-martial for their immediate trial.

Gold was 110½ prem. on the 19th.

#### DURATION OF THE WAR.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

An officer of General Sherman's staff, who was here last week, states that Sherman's opinions as to the probable duration of the war had undergone a very great change since his march through Georgia. You may remember that in the early part of last summer, when applied to for permission for a recruiting agent for one of the Northern States to accompany his army on the march to Atlanta, for the purpose of enlisting negroes and "loyal whites," he peremptorily refused all assent, except such as the act of Congress compelled him to give, and expressed himself in very strong terms as to the necessity for even greater exertions than the North had yet made for the suppression of the rebellion. He said he had seen no able-bodied men on the line of march except those who were already in the Confederate service, and that, as to the negroes, it was a great mistake to suppose that the alternative of enlisting them or entering the service themselves was open to the whites of the North; that in his opinion it would take every man capable of bearing arms in the free States to suppress the rebellion; that the Confederates would have to be driven by hard fighting from every inch of Southern territory; and that he believed that the north had still (last summer) to look for resistance more desperate and fanatical than it had yet encountered.

The officer mentioned above, now states that these opinions have undergone great modification, as the result of the march to Savannah, and the excellent opportunities of observing the temper of the people, and the resources still possessed by the Confederacy for the continuance of the struggle, which that movement afforded, that Sherman is now satisfied that the end is at hand, and that the closing shock between the organised forces of each party will take place this winter, or early in the spring, between Lee's army and his own.

#### FRANCE.

It is said that the interference of the Empress Eugenie is not so active as it used to be in matters of State affecting the relations of the Emperor with Rome. This is attributed to failing health. Also, that the Emperor stood alone in the Ministerial Council in opposing, under certain conditions, severe measures against recalcitrant bishops.

It is asserted that a Government messenger has been sent to Rome with despatches for M. de Sartiges and General de Montebello, ordering the immediate return to France of a part of the army of occupation, by way of showing the dissatisfaction of France with the recent conduct of the Papal Government.

A Marseilles telegram asserts that the French Ambassador in Rome has addressed a note to Cardinal Antonelli, expressing the regret of France that the Pope will not treat with Italy, and declaring that nothing therefore remains now for France but to

execute the Convention in due time. The *Constitutionnel*, however, says:—"Such a note does not exist."

The Pope's Nuncio is said to have warmly thanked the Bishop of Orleans for his essay; nevertheless, it is coldly looked upon at Rome, and the French Ultramontanists are shocked at its presumption in interpreting the Encyclical in a mild sense, which they have the best reasons for knowing to be quite foreign to the spirit in which it was issued, whatever it may now be thought politic to say.—*Letter from Paris.*

The pastoral instructions and the protests of the bishops continue to fill the pages of the clerical papers and to be commented upon by the others. It is said that some forty or fifty have been issued. The language of these documents is more or less moderate, and occasionally more or less acrimonious; but they all end with the same note—denial of the right of Government to prohibit the promulgation of the Encyclical, and unqualified adhesion to its doctrines. The Archbishop of Bourges winds up his address with the formal declaration that he and his brother bishops can employ no other language than that of St. Jerome to Pope Damasius:—

I speak with the successor of the Fisherman and the disciple of the Cross. I am united heart and soul to the Chair of Peter, because I know that upon that rock the Church is built.

He adheres, then, fully and entirely to the Encyclical. He condemns all the errors which it condemns in the same sense and in the same manner in which the Pope condemns them. In this instance and in all others he recognises but one judge of the faith, but one authority in doctrine—namely, the Church, and the Church declaring its will by the mouth of its chief; and, with St. Augustine and Bossuet, he repeats, "Rome has spoken—the cause is ended. We love unity, and we glory in our obedience."

The *Correspondant*, a monthly periodical of long standing, and which counts among its contributors some very able men, is the organ of the Liberal Catholic party in France; and for some time after the appearance of the Encyclical it was a question whether it should not cease altogether. If such a resolution was ever seriously entertained it has not been carried out, for the *Correspondant*, which is published on the 25th of every month, has appeared as usual. It publishes in its first article the Encyclical in the original Latin, and in a French translation, with some introductory observations, which are rather an apology than anything else. It begins by saying that it is happy in being enabled to give the publicity to the teachings of the head of the Church which was refused to it by the "unexpected application of the law of the year X." It received the Encyclical with the filial submission to which the words of the Supreme Pontiff are entitled from Catholics. It refrains from commenting upon it, but it also refrains from accepting "the passionate interpretations which have appeared upon it in the press." It preferred waiting for the instructions of the legitimate pastors, the bishops, to whom it was addressed, and who were specially charged with explaining its sense and import. Had it needed any enlightenment as to the legitimate character of a prohibition which no Concordat has recognised, the dangers of it are made apparent by the strange situation, in which, in the present instance, the Government has placed the Catholics of France. The *Correspondant* eulogises the conduct of the bishops as being precisely what might be expected from them. Many have protested; some have exposed themselves to "the consequences of administrative penalties"; others in order to make known their ideas have had recourse, in the absence of the official publicity prohibited by the Government, to the publicity of the press, which is the common defence of every disregarded right. The letters and discourses of the bishops have thrown light upon the subject; prejudices are dispelled; and the phantoms raised to frighten the public mind are vanishing one by one. In proof of its assertions the *Correspondant* points to the language of several of the prelates. The Bishop of Nîmes writes from Rome to the French Minister that the Encyclical contains no proposition irreconcilable, "in the terms in which it is expressed," with the bases of the French Constitution. The Holy Father (says the *Correspondant*) denounces errors of principle, from which they must guard their minds and their language; but he does not require of them to set at naught the institutions of their country, or the imperious requirements and the real progress of their time.

As the unchangeable representative of unity in truth, he cannot, to-day any more than yesterday, regard as a benefit the religious indifference which many modern laws have raised into a system; but neither to-day, any more than yesterday, does he require from the Catholics of France, Belgium, England, Germany, or the United States, to refuse obedience to the constitutions of their country which establish the civil liberty of creeds. He does not dissuade them from appealing, for the good of the Church itself, to all the guarantees of the law and to the public liberties which her institutions sanction; and, in return for the strength they derive from them, to observe towards these institutions themselves, though they may not believe them perfect, full and complete fidelity.

#### ITALY.

There has been a succession of popular demonstrations in Turin, which have greatly embarrassed the authorities, and on Monday evening, on the occasion of a Court ball, a popular demonstration took place before the Royal Palace. The crowds were dispersed with the aid of the National Guard, and several arrests were made. The cause of these



ebullitions is the dissatisfaction caused by the suppression of the discussion on the September disturbances in the Chamber of Deputies.

The military tribunal has decided on proceeding against fifty-eight of the soldiers who were on duty in the streets of Turin during the disturbances of September. Twenty of the accused are charged with having exceeded the means of legal defence, and the others with having used their arms unnecessarily.

#### ROME.

There has been a wholesale arrest of thieves and assassins at Rome, owing to the revelations made by a criminal to a French soldier. There was a regular society for this purpose. A letter from Rome says:—

As you may readily imagine, these city brigands on being disturbed tried to get off, and several were arrested with passports ready to start for Naples. There, too, traces have been discovered of a similar association of thieves, and numerous arrests were made in that city last week as well; in fact, in Paris, Turin, Florence, Rome, and Naples it is said such associations existed, bound together by a common understanding. In walking through the city several shops now closed have been pointed out to me as belonging to men never before suspected, who have long been preying on society, as butchers, silversmiths, and others.

The same writer alludes to rumours that the Papal Government is preparing some document intended to modify, or rather explain, the real meaning of the Encyclical.

The *Osservatore Romano*, which may be regarded as the organ of the Ultramontane party, labours to show that it does not in the slightest degree interfere with the independent action of foreign Governments, or pass beyond the boundaries of that spiritual authority conceded by good Catholics to the Pope as head of the Church. All who have assumed a hostile attitude to it in the late controversy are comprehended under the one distinctive appellation of Voltairians, a compliment no doubt intended principally for France, and more than any others are attacked those who call themselves or who are called the Liberal Catholics.

According to another account a letter is about to be addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to all Nuncios directing them to explain that the Encyclical was only intended to have a religious meaning, and not to conflict with the laws of any country.

#### PRUSSIA.

The King, in his reply to the address of the Upper House, said:—

I have learnt with pleasure that the Upper House is grateful for the exertions of my Government. This gratitude for the glorious deeds of the army and the successful efforts of the Government exists also, I am convinced, in my people, and the conviction rejoices my heart. The great thing is that everything has been done on that principle which, by the blessing of the Almighty, can alone insure a durable success, viz., the fear of God. This fear of God is uppermost among our soldiers, and has been the cause of the sympathy of the people, who are ready to make sacrifices for the army. It is my most ardent desire that the conflict between my Government and the representatives of the country should be brought to an end. The Speech from the Throne made advances to the representatives in order that they should also make advances to me. I shall unalterably adhere to what I said on that occasion. I am conscientiously striving to do everything that is compatible with the welfare of the country. Inspired by these sentiments, I trust that the misunderstanding which indeed exists will soon disappear.

According to an article in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the following are the principal points in the programme of the foreign policy to be pursued during the present year by Prussia:—Right and justice for Germany, and that Prussia should not follow in the Fatherland that policy which Piedmont has carried out in Italy; right and justice for Schleswig and Holstein, but not the establishment of democratic rule in those Duchies; Germany under the united sway of Austria and Prussia; reform, but no radical change, of the Federal Constitution; friendship with England and the celebration of the 18th of June to commemorate the battle of Belle Alliance (Battle of Waterloo), whence sprung the Holy Alliance.

The same paper says, in reference to the conflict between the King and Parliament,—

Should the Chamber of Deputies take a course resulting in the suspension of Parliamentary action with respect to the voting of the Budget, the Government would doubtless make the Chamber responsible for the fruitless issue of the debates and for their termination, which would then become necessary.

#### AUSTRIA.

In Thursday's sitting of the Finance Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the Minister of Police declared, in the name of the Cabinet, that the Government was willing to consent to reductions in the budget of expenditure under the twofold condition that the Government should have the right to distribute the funds voted by the Chamber indiscriminately among the different branches of the public service, and also that the Budget for 1866 should be voted during the present session of the Reichsrath, with a similar power of distribution on the part of the Government. The Minister further declared that, unless these two conditions should be previously accepted, the Government could not state precisely the exact amounts of which the new modifications of the Budget would consist. Thereupon the Finance Committee resolved not to accept these conditions, so long as the Cabinet declined distinctly to point out the amount of reductions to be introduced.

It is said that the decree convoking the Hungarian Diet will be promulgated on the 15th of April, and that the Diet will be opened on the 15th of May

next. The *Pesth Naplo* states, in the name of M. Deak, that any arbitrary modification by the Government of the fundamental laws of Hungary would be a violation of the ancient Constitution, and that, should the Government convocate the Hungarian Diet on such a basis, M. Deak would accept a nomination as deputy, in order to protest in the name of the country, and to declare that the only constitutional course lies in a strict adherence to the Pragmatic Sanction. Letters from Vienna state that no business of importance was transacted between the Emperor and Prince Frederick Charles.

M. von Plener is now engaged in negotiations with some of the first firms in Europe for the sale of the State domains.

#### DENMARK.

The Danish Upper Chamber has adopted the project of the new constitution, framed to suit the altered condition of the kingdom, by what may almost be termed a unanimous vote. Only one member dissented. The measure will now be submitted to the popular Chamber.

#### SPAIN.

In the Spanish Senate on the 26th, Marshal O'Donnell said:—"The evacuation of San Domingo was no more a scheme; it was already an accomplished fact." He added, "That if he had commanded the troops in the island he would have guaranteed with his head to put down the rebellion in three months. He was still ready to take the command, should the Queen desire it."

The Minister of the Colonies estimates the expenses of the war in San Domingo at 200,000,000 of reals, and that the war has besides occasioned a deficit of 100,000,000 in the revenue of Cuba.

The Senate has adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by 102 against 58 votes.

On Monday, in the Senate, Senor Arrazola, replying to Senor Alvarez, said the Spanish Government was not hostile to Italy, and would follow the example of other nations if the transfer of the capital gave stability to the kingdom.

#### MEXICO.

The Emperor Maximilian had issued a manifesto declaring in firm terms that the Church property in Mexico belonged to the State. The Papal Nuncio at Mexico declared that he was without instructions on the subject. The Emperor expressed extreme surprise at this announcement.

#### CHINA.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Whatever hopes may have been entertained that the capture of Nanking, the death of the Tien-wang, the execution of his son, brothers, and principal chiefs, and the complete dispersion of the rebel forces, would produce tranquillity throughout the empire, are doomed to condign disappointment. The Taiping rebellion having lost all its chiefs can no longer be said to exist, but rebellion, in whatever form, or under whatever name, is the rule rather than the exception throughout the entire empire. The defeated bands, which after their expulsion from this province and Chekeang sought refuge in Kiang-si, appear to have recruited their strength among the detached bodies of insurgents who had selected that province as the theatre of their exploits, and have reappeared in alarming strength in both Chekeang and Fokien. I mentioned in my last letter that four steamers had been chartered to convey 5,000 soldiers to Foochow and Amoy, but all the intelligence that can be gleaned appears to show that a much larger army is required to make head against the rebel forces. Another body of insurgents has made an irruption into Chekeang, and captured the three cities of Yenchow, Kinchow, and Chinchow, almost without resistance, and it is reported, with every appearance of truth, that the seaport of Wanchow, which was about to be opened to foreign trade, has likewise fallen into their hands. If this be true, it follows that the greater part of the southern portion of the province must be in their possession, as well as a long line of its western frontier. The first three named cities are situated in the order named in the hilly country along the foot of the Sanglo-hills, which separate Chekeang from An-hwey, and would naturally, from their position, be the first attacked by an army issuing from the latter province and Kiang-si. But Wanchow is on the east coast, so the force that captured it must have swept across the whole breadth of the province. It has already been once in the hands of the Taepings, and if they plundered and destroyed it as effectually as most cities which fall into their possession, the new captors will find little in it to recompense them for their trouble. Still, it is an important place, and the advantage to them of possessing a seaport is considerable. Of the other cities, Yenchow is the only one of much importance, on account of its copper-mines. Du Halde says of it:—"Mines of copper are found there. One also meets with the trees that distribute varnish, which gives a value to the chests and cabinets which are done over with it, and makes them so much esteemed in Europe." But copper-mines require working, and varnish requires preparation, and previous experience of Chinese rebels leaves little room for anticipation that the plundering hordes usually designated by that name will utilise these resources. Turning to other parts of the empire, Tsen-kwo-fan has gone at the head of an army to quell an insurrectionary movement near Luchan, a large city in the centre of An-hwey, and having accomplished this object, he will at once proceed to Peking to take his place as President of the Board of War. The Mahomedan rebels in the north-west, though constantly reported to be on their last legs, are sufficiently strong to have caused the Futai and Fantai of Shanse to march against them to check their advance. Kweichow, Honan, Hupoh, Sz'chen, Shantung, Kwantung, and Kwang-i are all more or less the scene of insurrection, and the *Pekin Gazette* teems with particulars regarding the measures that have been or are to be taken to suppress it. There is no doubt that all these rebels rather merit the name of brigands than insurgents, but their existence in

such numbers and in so many parts of the empire, is a proof at once of the weakness of the Government and of the unsatisfactory condition of the people; for in China, insurrectionary movements generally imply inability on the part of the population where they break out to gain a livelihood. Whether the cause be simply surplus population, or whether the undoubted oppression and extortion of the mandarins be influential in goading the people to rise, I will not venture to say.

#### JAPAN.

Details of the murder of two English officers have been received. Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird were riding a few miles out of Yokohama when they applied for admittance at an eating-house and were refused. They insisted upon entering, and the people became so irritated that an Italian gentleman begged them to return with him. They, however, rode on, and were next found murdered and mutilated with horrible cruelty. Suspicion strongly attaches to the Yaconins of the Temple-gardens, but the authorities of course profess themselves unable to discover the culprits, and the evidence which points to them is only inferential. There are gross discrepancies in the native testimony which favour the belief that it was false—given to avert suspicion from the guilty parties. Sir R. Alcock has pressed the punishment of the murderers upon the Tycoon with great energy and some prospect of success, but it is by no means impossible that a new "demonstration" will have to be made before justice is obtained.

In other respects our relations with Japan have again become unsatisfactory. The whole of the arrangements made with the Gorogio at Yeddo, after the action at Simonosaki, are said to have been vetoed by the Mikado, who renews his insistence that foreigners must leave Japan, and refuses to endorse any of the stipulations which had been agreed to by the Tycoon's Government. Foreign residents at Yokohama attribute this sudden change in the aspect of affairs to the recall of Sir Rutherford Alcock, which the Japanese are persuaded has been caused by disapproval of his conduct.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Venillot certainly plays a very prominent part in Rome. The Pope receives him nearly every week.—*Letter from Rome.*

**SLAVERY IN CUBA.**—Information from Cuba says that a petition signed by over 100 planters of that island was presented to the Captain-General, urging him to use his best efforts with the Queen of Spain for the abolition of slavery in the island.

**CAN A ROMISH PRIEST MARRY?**—The question whether a priest can lawfully marry by the law of France, which is said to have been raised only twice in sixty years, was on Wednesday decided in the negative by the Court of First Instance of Paris, presided over by M. Benoit Champy.

**A BURIED CITY IN JAVA.**—It is asserted that a photographer who has been employed by the Dutch Government to take views of the most beautiful points on the island of Java has discovered an entire city buried beneath the lava of a volcano close by which has been extinct for several centuries.

"Ambassadors from Madagascar," says the *Nord*, "are said to have left Tamatave on the 23rd December for New York, Paris, and London, and are believed to be provided with the necessary powers for negotiating and signing treaties with the three countries."

**HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.**—We (*Calcutta Englishman*) learn that the success in putting down the Meriah sacrifices in the hill districts of Orissa is very satisfactory, and though the practice of making human sacrifices is not altogether stopped, the people only do so with great secrecy, and it is considered that, on an average, eighty per cent. of the former sacrifices have been put a stop to.

**THE SLAVE BLOCKS AT SAVANNAH.**—In front of the Court-house in this city there have been for many years a number of tables which were used by negro brokers as auction-blocks for the display and sale of slaves. The stands have disappeared with the advance of civilisation (Sherman's army), and have been used for firewood to warm abolition bodies.—*Savannah Republican.*

**PERILS OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.**—Messrs. A. D. Richardson and Junius Brown, of the *New York Tribune*, and W. E. Davis, of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, arrived in Nashville, on the 16th of January, having escaped from the penitentiary at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the night of Dec. 18th. They made their way for three hundred and forty miles, on foot, through the mountains of North Carolina, aided by negroes and Union men, whom they found everywhere.

**PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.**—The following is the result of the elections of new members to the Protestant Consistory in Paris:—M. Lagfow, supported by both parties, and MM. Mallet, Chaband, Verner, and Andre, candidates of the Orthodox party, have been elected. A fresh vote will have to be taken to decide whether M. Guizot of the Orthodox, or Barbery, of the Liberal party, is elected. The difference in the numbers of votes obtained by the contending parties is very small. It is thought that on the second election M. Guizot will be thrown out. It seems that the Protestants living in Paris proper are in favour of M. Athanase Coquerel and the Liberals, but the Conservative majority was made up by inhabitants of the suburbs.

**THE MILLIONAIRE AND HIS RAILWAY-TICKET.**—The *Italie* of Turin says the following scene occurred a few days ago at a railway-station:—"On a bitter cold day a millionaire applied at the ticket-office for a third-class ticket. 'What!' exclaimed the official, who knew him, 'you, sir, take a third-



class on such a day as this? 'Why, I must,' was the cool reply, 'since there is no fourth-class.' 'I beg your pardon,' answered the official, handing him a ticket, 'but there is—here is one.' The man of wealth hastily paid for it, and rushed forward to take his place. On the doorkeeper asking to see his ticket, the traveller produced it, but was rather taken aback on being told that the ticket would not do for him. 'And why not?' he exclaimed. 'Why, sir, because it is a dog-ticket!'

**THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.**—If ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, who approved John Brown's death sentence, could now enter the parlour of his own family mansion on the east branch of the Elizabeth River, about eight miles south of Norfolk, he would see there a photograph, handsomely wreathed in laurel, of the man whose "soul is marching on." Wise's farm has been confiscated by the Government, and several schools for contrabands are located upon it, the teachers occupying the house as a residence, and making this appropriate decoration in the parlour. The officers who confiscated the place, found in the house, among numerous other papers, a plan of secession drawn up by Wise in 1857, and approved by Jeff. Davis and several other prominent men in the South.—*New York Anti-Slavery Standard.*

**A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.**—The *Echo de l'Ardèche* relates that last week a farmer named Viouzac went with his son, a lad of seventeen, to Maleon-les-Bains, to be present at a marriage. On reaching the banks of the Glueyre, the father, without hesitation, proceeded to cross the torrent by means of a slight wooden bridge thrown over it. The son, less courageous, hesitated, but at last, being persuaded by his father, ventured forward. He had only made a few steps when he became giddy and fell into the water. A labourer named Bosc plunged in after him, but in his turn was swept away. Another young man, however, saved Bosc, and brought him safely to the bank. Two friends of Bosc, desirous of congratulating their comrade, shortly after attempted to cross the bridge by holding hands, but they became giddy and were two victims the more. The bodies of the three were found the next day lower down in the river.

**THE NONCONFORMIST COLONY.**—The Nonconformist settlers at Port Albert, Middle Island, appear to have suffered of late considerable privations. The loss of a small cutter, the *Advance*, bound to the settlement with stores, caused little short of a famine there. A correspondent of the *Southern Cross*, writing on the 7th of September, says:—"The people have been as near starving as they well could. Every ton of goods costs us from 45s. to 50s. freightage by the time it is landed; many out-settlers must pay another 40s. or 50s. to get it to their sections. From 5l. to 6l. a ton for transit may well crush a European settler of small means." As far as we can gather, the settlement is a failure. It was founded without adequate capital, and the majority of the labourers have left Port Albert, to seek employment in Auckland and elsewhere.

**THE FRENCH ROPE-TYING CASE.**—Our readers may remember the famous case, in which a servant named Roux accused his master, M. Armand, of having tied him up in a cellar and endeavoured to murder him there, and the defence was that the servant had knotted himself up for the purpose of making a false accusation. The Aix jury found that M. Armand was not guilty, but the court, nevertheless, awarded to Roux large damages, on the ground that Armand had inadvertently struck him. Against this verdict Armand appealed to the Court of First Instance at Grenoble. It was urged on his behalf that he must either be absolutely guilty or not guilty; either he did all the tying and beating, or had nothing whatever to do with it. The Grenoble court on Saturday decided that the award of damages was inconsistent with the verdict of the jury, and therefore reversed the decision of the court of Aix.

**THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.**—There are in Europe 43 reigning Sovereigns, not including those who possess titles only. Of those 43 nine belong to the Roman Catholic religion, but one of that number is excommunicated; 31 are Protestants, one is of the orthodox Greek Church, one a Mahomedan, and the forty-third is the Pope. The Catholics are two Emperors—Austria and France; four Kings or Queens—Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, and Saxony; two Princes—of Leichtenstein and Monaco. The excommunicated Sovereign is King Victor Emmanuel. The 31 who abjure the Roman Catholic religion are nine Kings or Queens—of Great Britain, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, of the Belgians, Hanover, Greece, and Wurtemberg; six Grand Dukes—Baden, Hesse Cassel, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Saxe-Weimar; seven Dukes—Anhalt, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg, and Schleswig-Holstein; nine Princes—Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Schaumburg, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Schleitz, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, and Waldeck; one Elector—Hesse-Darmstadt; one Landgrave—Hesse-Homburg. The Orthodox Greek Sovereign is the Emperor of Russia, and the Mussulman Sovereign the Sultan. There are besides in Europe seven republics, two exclusively Catholic—San Marino and Andorre; and five where the majority of the inhabitants are Protestants—Switzerland, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfurt, and Lubeck.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

**THE LATE CALCUTTA CYCLONE.**—It has now been calculated that there cannot have been fewer than 60,000 persons drowned or otherwise killed by that fearful storm. In the island of Saugor alone,

before the cyclone, there were 8,200 persons. There are now about 1,200—nor have any left it to go elsewhere. 7,000 were carried clean away by the storm wave. All up the river the population has been swept off, if not in the same proportion, yet in very large numbers. As we all anticipated, disease is raging everywhere—cholera, fever, and smallpox. The epidemic fever, which I have mentioned in previous letters this year, in depopulating whole districts. A magistrate told me the other day that he had been riding through a village in which there was hardly a grown-up person left. They had died without hope of assistance, without medicine, without food—for the crops are rotting on the ground in many parts, where the salt water rushed in. The Bengalees are in a deplorable plight, and the zemindars increase the general misery by turning the ryots out of their huts because they are behindhand with their rents. There is money enough here to give relief—such relief as can be got for money. But human means seem quite powerless to stop the awful diseases that are walking through the land, carrying thousands before them. The native feels himself ill, wraps himself in his blanket, says it is fate, and so perishes. In this enormous population—let it be remembered that here in Bengal alone we have at least 45,000,000 of people—the few Europeans can only do good here and there, and yet it is solely by Europeans that good is being done. The rich native will not help his countrymen.—*Letter in the Times.*

#### THE FRENCH IN LIFU.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, treasurer of the London Missionary Society, has received the following letter from Earl Russell, in reply to the memorial presented to his lordship by a recent deputation:—

Foreign Office, Jan. 27, 1865.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you that by his Lordship's direction her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has called the attention of the French Government to certain alleged acts of hostility and oppression on the part of the French authorities of New Caledonia towards Protestant missionaries in the island of Lifu, which formed the subject of the memorial dated the 2nd inst., signed by yourself and others, on behalf of various English missionary societies, and which have also been reported by the Governor of New South Wales to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am to state to you that Lord Cowley has reported that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has engaged to communicate with the Minister of Marine and Colonies on this subject, and repeated his regret at the occurrences complained of. His Excellency had at the same time assured Lord Cowley that the most stringent orders had been sent to prevent a renewal of them; and that so far from there being any desire on the part of the Imperial Government to discourage the labours of Protestant missionaries in the Loyalty Islands, there was every disposition to foster and protect them.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. HAMMOND.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., &c.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Preparations are being made at Windsor Castle for the reception of her Majesty and the Royal family, who are expected to leave Osborne on or about the 11th or 12th of the present month.

On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Queen, with Princess Helena and Princess Louise, attended the afternoon service. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

It is stated that Mr. Massey, M.P. for Salford, and Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, will succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan as Finance Minister for India. Sir Charles is compelled by the state of his health to return to England.

Mr. O'Hagan is appointed the new Irish judge in the room of the late Mr. Justice Ball. Mr. Lawson succeeds him as Attorney-General.

The health of Cardinal Wiseman continues in a very precarious state, and but little hope appears to be entertained of his recovery.

The senior wrangler at Cambridge this year is the Hon. J. W. Strutt, son of Lord Rayleigh, Terling, Essex.

Mr. Samuel Warren, the Recorder of Hull, has recovered from the effects of his late serious illness.

It is currently reported at Westminster Hall that Mr. Justice Williams had tendered his resignation as one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and that Mr. Lush, Q.C., will succeed him in his office.

The health of Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., is considerably improved.

Mr. Adams, the American Minister, had a lengthened interview with Earl Russell on Saturday.

**THE AMERICAN WAR.**—The Rev. Crammond Kennedy, agent to the Freedmen's Relief Association, will deliver a lecture descriptive of what he has seen in the American war, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., in the schoolroom of Bloomsbury Chapel, the Rev. W. Brock's, at eight o'clock. The collection will be for the benefit of the emancipated slaves, whose numbers are constantly swelling, and hundreds of thousands of whom are in want of food, clothes, shelter, and medicine. This society is doing its utmost to relieve their necessity, and has already established hundreds of schools, which are crowded by "the contrabands."

#### Law and Police.

**A CURIOUS INVESTIGATION** has been taking place at one of the London workhouses in reference to the will of a pauper, said to be heir to property in Leicestershire and Staffordshire valued at upwards of 150,000l. The man's name is Smart, and he is ninety-five years of age. The inquiry was in reference to the conduct of the master of the workhouse in the matter. It appears that that official, together with a lawyer named Bishop, had got the old man to make a will, in which he left the bulk of the property to the former, with a handsome legacy of 10,000l. to the latter. Of course the use of coercion is denied by the master and Bishop, between the board and whom a scene took place. Smart had authorised the board to get the will from Bishop, but this he absolutely refused to give up.

**THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE** was again before the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Thursday, when the Solicitor-General resumed and concluded his argument against the proposal to refer the whole matter to the oath of Major Yelverton. The Court took time to consider the case.

**THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CORBETT**, of the Shenandoah, has been removed for trial from the Central Criminal Court to the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Justice Crompton has raised the bail to 1,000l., and two sureties of 500l. each.

**THE ENGLISH INSURANCE COMPANY.**—On Friday, Mr. Rigby, barrister, attended at the Lambeth Police-court to give some explanations in reference to the English Assurance Company. A few days previously a widow, named Jackman, made a statement at the court to the effect that, having effected a policy on her husband's life in this office, she had been unable to find either the agent to whom she had paid the premiums or the office of the company. Mr. Rigby entered into a long statement to prove the *bona fides* of the concern, and showed that its present place of business was described in the Directory. The agent who had received Mrs. Jackman's money had been dismissed. Mr. Elliott, the magistrate, asked some questions, which did not elicit the most satisfactory answers, and before the matter dropped two or three persons came forward with complaints as to the companies which had preceded the "English." A young man named Griffiths attended at the Worship-street Police-court on Saturday, and made a statement to the effect that the English Assurance Company refused to pay a sum for which Griffiths' father had insured his life. The elder Griffiths died last November, and a coroner's jury found that his death had been accelerated by drinking. It seems that upon this the company rest their refusal to pay the amount insured.

**REQUESTS TO RELIGIOUS ORDERS.**—The *Freeman's Journal* reports a case of some importance, which was decided in the Irish Chancery Appeal Court last week. A gentleman named Simmes, who died in 1862, bequeathed an annuity of 200l. to his widow, 2,000l. in money to his son, 500l. to the Rev. Messrs. White and Russell, on special trusts defined in the will; 500l. to the Rev. Mr. Conway, of Cork, also for special uses; and the residue, after the payment of these bequests, to his son, to whom he had specially bequeathed the 2,000l. stated above. The son applied to the Court of Chancery to set aside the two bequests of 500l. each to the clergymen, who are members of the Dominican Order, on the following grounds, viz.:—That the bequests were made for the use and benefit of a religious order, or of the members of it, who were not existing members of that order at the passing of the Emancipation Act of 1829, and not registered under its provisions; and that therefore the bequests were invalid, and could not be enforced by a court of law, and that the money must revert to feed the residue and pass over to the petitioner as residuary legatee. Substantially, the case to be decided was this—Can a bequest, or any other mode of handing over money by a legal instrument to the members of religious orders, be sustained in a court of law or equity in this country, if it can be shown that the individuals to be benefited by the act were not members of the order exempted from the prohibition included in the act of 1829; and the Court decided the point by declaring the bequests void.

**A CLEVER ROBBERY.**—On the morning of the 24th of November last it was discovered that the shop of Mr. Abrahams, jeweller, of the Strand, at the corner of the Lowther Arcade, had been burglariously entered and jewellery valued at considerably over 1,000l. had been stolen. A search of the premises showed how the robbery had been committed. Three men had engaged a bedroom at a coffee-house four doors from Mr. Abrahams' shop. In the night they had cut through the ceiling of the room, got out upon the roof, walked to Mr. Abraham's house, where nobody slept, cut a hole in the roof, and thus secured entrance, and after robbing the shop had returned by the way they came to the coffee-house. In the bedroom there they stripped the jewellery of all the tickets and marks, and then putting the valuables into carpet-bags which they carried, marched out of the front door of the house at four o'clock in the morning. On Tuesday a man who says his name is Price, but who seems to have many an alias, was brought up at Bow-street Police-court charged with having been one of the three men engaged in the robbery. A waitress at the coffee-house expressly swore to his identity. He was not apprehended without a severe struggle with the police-officer. He was remanded for further examination.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 136 during the week.



## Literature.

## MR. BINNEY ON MONEY.\*

The earnest and forcible words of a minister so honoured as Mr. Binney, on a subject of the highest practical importance, are not to be tried by the ordinary critical tests. The author, indeed, does not profess to give us a treatise, but simply "rough notes," which have formed the basis of his pulpit teachings relative to a class of Christian dangers and duties to which far too little attention has been directed, and they must be judged rather by their adaptation to the end proposed, than by mere literary qualities. Of the importance of their object there can be no doubt. This age, marked by so vast an accession of wealth, and so rapid a growth of luxurious habits and tendencies among the people, is ever giving demonstration of the truth of the Apostle's saying, that "the love of money is the root of all evil." The worst is, that this covetousness which is the fruitful parent of so many vices, which more than anything else narrows a man's heart, and lowers the whole tone of his spiritual life, which is itself idolatry, is just the one sin which is suffered to find a home in the church almost without remonstrance or rebuke. A man who, in a spirit of intense selfishness, lives only to grasp and hoard, who meets the appeals of Christian enterprise sometimes with hard and unkindly comments, or possibly, in his better moods, with profuse expressions of sympathy, but never with generous and hearty deeds in response, who is so notoriously closefisted that collectors only receive the mention of his name with an expressive shrug of the shoulders, does not certainly attract to himself much regard. But it is hardly felt, certainly not as it ought to be, that this selfishness is something more than a weakness—that it is a sin which proves how thoroughly the soul is out of harmony with the spirit of the Gospel, and how utterly the man who indulges in it has failed to realise the nature of the tenure on which his property, in common with all his other talents, is held. To stimulate the thought and quicken the conscience of Christian men on this point, by exhibiting in a striking form the teaching of Scripture relative to it, is Mr. Binney's purpose, and he has executed it with great ability and success. Of course it would be easy for a critic, especially if he belonged to the superfine school, to fix upon blemishes in the book, to complain that these "rough notes" have not been more carefully thrown into shape, and to point out such defects as might naturally be expected from the fact that the author has given us a series of sermons just in the form in which they were written for the pulpit. To us it is more pleasant, as it certainly is more just, to dwell upon the many excellences of the volume, its eminently practical purpose, the rich vein of earnest feeling which runs through it and gives it one of its highest charms, its felicity and variety of Scripture illustration, its discriminating and suggestive thought, its sound counsels, and its appeals, powerful, despite the absence of rhetoric, because they concentrate and give point to the vigorous and resistless reasoning on which they are based. Its manliness of tone, its devoutness of sentiment, its breadth of view, and its original and striking exposition of Scripture, cannot fail to make the work popular and useful.

The thesis of the book, which is based on our Lord's exhortation to "make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," is that "money may be a bad thing, but it may be put to a very good use," and Mr. Binney's purpose, as stated by himself, is "to present to the eye of the reader everything to be found in the New Testament that can be employed to illustrate the one or other of these two statements." Starting, therefore, with the premises that money is not itself a good or an evil, but simply a power which may become one or the other, he devotes his first part to show in how many varied ways it may be converted into the latter, and to illustrate each by significant examples. It would be impossible to bring these out in detail here, and in fact so much of the beauty and force of the argument depend upon the singularly graphic style in which the illustrations are presented, that any mere summary of its leading points would fail to do justice to the power and skill of the writer. Suffice it to say, that none but the most careful readers of the New Testament will be prepared for the abundance of testimony in support of his views which Mr. Binney has been able to collect from the Gospels and Epistles, while all lovers of sacred truth must be interested in his careful and instructive grouping of Scripture texts for the enforcement of practical duty.

\* Money: a Popular Exposition in Rough Notes, with Remarks on Stewardship and Systematic Benevolence. By T. BINNEY. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

A more profitable and important style of pulpit teaching we can hardly conceive, and were it more generally and systematically adopted, we should not have so frequently to complain that Christian professors manifest an ignorance of Holy Scripture only less deplorable than the narrowness and bigotry by which it is invariably accompanied. Mr. Binney's delineations of character are in general marked by great truthfulness and power, but we should be inclined to take some exception to his portrait of Judas. Those whose views of his character differ from that commonly held have certainly so much to say on behalf of their own notions as to demand a more serious refutation than Mr. Binney has given them; but even though he had preferred to pass by the controversy altogether, and adhere simply to the old interpretation, still the details which he has introduced into his portrait are purely gratuitous, and ought hardly to have found a place in the treatment of a subject so awfully solemn. The general outline is all that the Evangelist gives, and however effective a picture may be made by the introduction of minute particulars, it must be remembered that for these we have not the slightest authority. Mr. Binney's sketch of Judas is undoubtedly very powerful, but, considering how little we actually know, and what diversity of opinion exists as to the determining motives of his conduct, we should ourselves have been better pleased if the brief statements of the sacred narrative had been left without amplification.

In the second part the positive side of the subject is presented. The argument is contained under four leading propositions, and is thus summarised by our author—"That that Christian beneficence which in itself is binding as a duty, when rendered, acceptable as a sacrifice;—when accepted, remembered as a memorial;—is further represented as productive to those who exercise it of many and varied beneficial results;—in other words, at once plainer and more Scriptural,—beneficent acts are followed by reward." Each of these leading principles is stated with great clearness and caution, vindicated against the objections by which it may be met, and amply sustained by Christian evidence. Mr. Binney's acuteness and discrimination save him from the errors into which inferior men might be betrayed. Everywhere he shows a broad and comprehensive view of the subjects in all its bearings, and consequently does not injure his cause by exaggerated statement, nor recklessly run into difficulties which he has not anticipated, and for which he is not prepared. His assertions are so carefully fenced round as to present few weak points to an opponent. Very admirable is the manner in which he meets the objections of those who maintain that the exercise of benevolence by one class must prove fatal to the independence of another, or that the idea of reward as belonging to any human work savours of Popish error, or that money-giving may be made only a substitute for sterner and more unwelcome duties. The exhibition of the Scripture doctrine of reward is brief, but distinct and masterly. Unfortunately, there is sometimes too much repetition of the different points of his reasoning, proper enough in sermons delivered at intervals, but which would have been much better omitted from the complete work. But as a whole, this second part exhausts the argument, and presents it with remarkable felicity and power.

The third part deals with the question of stewardship and systematic beneficence. Our author shows that though money is only one of many things of which a man is put in trust, yet that from this "capacity to represent everything else, from its power to do harm if perverted and abused, and its power to do good if properly employed for that purpose," it ought to be considered as "one of the most important and testing things with which a man or a Christian can possibly be entrusted." "The love of it is the root of all evil, the use of it, as in God's sight, may express and illustrate all virtue." This chapter on Christian Stewardship very skillfully shows how the maxims of prudence and righteousness which men employ in relation to the business of life, are just those which Christians should transfer to spiritual things. Especially are we pleased with the remarks on systematic beneficence. Dealing with the Apostle's exhortation to the Corinthians as to weekly storing, Mr. Binney abjures the notion that it is a rule of procedure to be placed on a level with the "shalts" and "shalt nots," of the ten commandments, but at the same time maintains that there is in it such profound sagacity as to dictate the wisdom of its adoption by Christian men of our own times. It enforces a point which most men are prone to forget—the importance of having a distinct plan in the fulfilment of the great duty of Christian benevolence. It lays down no specified ratio of assessment, which it is evident must

always be unequal in its operation, but simply requires proportional giving, and it connects the performance of the duty with the most hallowed recollections and associations of the Christian life. In all these respects, the Apostolic injunction, which, as a rule, was intended only to be temporary and exceptional, must commend itself to the judgment and conscience of earnest Christian men. In taking our leave of this wise and useful book, we would only express our desire that its spirit and principles may find more extensive embodiment in the practice of Christian professors. Let the Church develop the resources which the full recognition of these obligations by her members would place at her disposal, and it will soon be seen that the truth of God needs not the fostering aid of princes and Parliaments to provide for its diffusion.

## LORD BACON NOT THE AUTHOR OF "THE CHRISTIAN PARADOXES."\*

It has happened to Mr. Grosart to make a discovery, which has no little interest, as to the true authorship of "The Christian Paradoxes," attributed to Lord Bacon. That remarkable piece of writing has been variously understood as to its spirit and aim; and has been used to throw doubt on Bacon's sincerity and reverence as a believer in the Christian religion. Our own impression—that the Paradoxes had been erroneously attributed to him—was stated not long ago in a brief notice of the excellent volume of selections from his works published by the Tract Society, and was supported by the opinion of Mr. Spedding, the recent editor, with Messrs. Ellis and Heath, of the first truly worthy edition of Bacon's writings. Mr. Grosart has now put that just suspicion beyond all question, having found the original work in which the Paradoxes appeared; thus, also, sweeping away all "the abounding guess-work" and perverse interpretation, especially in France and Germany, which the supposition of their Baconian authorship had occasioned.

The little volume of which the Christian Paradoxes form a part is entitled, "Memorials of Godliness and Christianity"; and the whole of which is here reprinted *verbatim* by Mr. Grosart. The author's name stands on the title-page—Herbert Palmer; and a note by him refers to a surreptitious edition of these now-celebrated Paradoxes, which had just before appeared, in the following words:—

"Whilst I was getting it ready, a strange hand was like to have robbed me of the greatest part of this, by putting to the press (unknown to me) an imperfect copy of the Paradoxes. This made me hasten to render a true one," &c.

The first part of the Memorials had been published in 1644—the second, containing the above, came out in 1645, and five editions were issued by 1655. No edition whatever of the Paradoxes bore the name of Bacon until they were included in his "Remains" in 1648—a work "to which nobody stands sponsor." They, however, continued to be issued under Palmer's own name after Bacon's Remains were published; but that the true author did not claim the piece as his own when it appeared in that volume is, says Mr. Grosart, "accounted for by his death"—the previous year, 1647; while "Bacon's own executors and editors 'tacitly excluded it,' and it was so late as 1730 that it was again included in the collected works of Bacon.

It must now be admitted universally that there has been long oversight and neglect, that much subtle false criticism has been spent on the internal evidence of authorship, and that no one can henceforth attribute to Bacon this wonderfully forcible statement of the oppositions of Faith and Reason. Mr. Grosart has happily set the question for ever at rest.

But who was Herbert Palmer? Mr. Grosart has gathered together from every available source, whatever is to be known of him. He was truly a man worth knowing. As a child, "precocious in grace"; as a scholar, highly distinguished, first as Fellow, and afterwards, under the Parliament, as Master of Queen's College, Cambridge; as a divine and preacher, recognised with reverence in his own time, and appointed a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, for which he drew up "those trumpet-tongued addresses" to sister Protestant Churches, which, says Mr. Grosart, "have the ring of Milton's state letters in them, and a Pauline fervour." He was appointed stated preacher at St. Margaret's, Westminster, when it was still the "new church"; and there he lies

\* Lord Bacon not the Author of "The Christian Paradoxes": being a Reprint of "Memorials of Godliness and Christianity." By HERBERT PALMER, B.D. With Introduction, Memoir, and Notes. By the Rev. A. B. GROSART. (Printed for private circulation.)



buried. Mr. Grosart finely says of him as an author:—

"There is depth as well as breadth, and an intense grasp of whatever he handles. Occasionally gleams of beauty illuminate a massive argument—snatches of melody, a seer-like exposure of sin. You have the conviction of reserved power throughout; and behind many a noble unfolding of 'the way, the truth, and the life,' you get a sight of the preacher on his knees."

We account ourselves deeply indebted to Mr. Grosart for a copy of this carefully-laboured work; and especially for a copy containing a photographic copy of Palmer's portrait, showing "a body 'o'er informed' by the burning soul within, with wistful, sad forth-look, that is unspeakably touching." We have only to add that appendices contain a reprint of the surreptitious edition of the *Paradoxes*, and the various readings as they appear in the remains under the name of Bacon, with lists of Palmer's other books and tractates.

#### THE QUARTERLIES.

Earlier notice of the new numbers of the *Quarterlies* has been impossible to us: but perhaps we are not even now too late to call attention to some of the more interesting of their contents.

The *British Quarterly* opens with a paper on "The Sepoy War, and What Led to it," based on the historical work of Mr. Kaye, which it justly commends for its spirit of truth and candour, for its boldness of outline complemented by elaboration of detail, and for its treatment of a great episode of history in a manner worthy of our highest permanent literature. The inedited correspondence of "Marie Antoinette," which has recently excited some attention, is used with delicate appreciation and impartiality as a means of giving distinctness to her sad figure amidst the events of her dark time, and of vindicating her from calumny and detraction, as one who was not disposed to evil, but who fatally mistook the signs of that age of confusion and terror in which she passed her mournful existence, and became its victim. An article on "The Natural and Supernatural" is most appropriate to the moment, and is one of the valuable "aids to faith" which our higher periodicals, having religious purposes, should just now aim at supplying in successive numbers. But let all such articles be carefully studied, founded on largest knowledge, and written with mingled caution and confidence, as in this; for nothing is now more to be dreaded than hasty and crude defences of the assailed points of theologic truth and Christian fact. We do not quite agree with the writer as to "the classic work of Bishop Douglas," or as to the replies of Campbell and Paley to the argument of Hume—better than which are easily to be found. A vigorous article on recent works of "Nonconformist Biography" will be read with pleasure and assenting judgment by those to whom the names and works of such men as Leifchild, Sherman, and Raffles are known. We might extract most instructive facts from the paper on "Italy Within and Without," which is very admirably written. Learned readers will find their reward in studying the "New Pharaonic Tablets of Memphis and Abydos," by a writer who has something distinctively his own to say on the matter. Other papers we must pass over, to add a word on the brightly, strongly, daringly-written article entitled "Churchmen on the Church." No Nonconformist periodical ever contained anything more thorough and uncompromising. It has our entire approbation and sympathy as to its thought and purpose: but we cannot refrain from saying that it has touches of severity and almost coarseness which certainly could not be paralleled by any passages from the columns of the *Nonconformist*, which yet has known something of undeserved reproach for plain speaking.

The *Westminster Review*, as we read its list of topics, seems to have no article which touches on Biblical or theological subjects; but in reality there are only three out of eight that do not, and they are on "Peace in Poland," on "Railway Reform,"—very able and important—and on "Mr. Yaine's History of English Literature," which gives account of his singular criticism of our contemporary writers. "The Intellectual Development of Europe," reviewing Dr. Draper's work having that title, gives us a vivid sketch of the ages which have given birth to modern life and thought, and is just and respectful to Christianity, as declaring moral obligations, confessing the community of all human kind, and exerting, in spite of corruptions bound up with it, "an enormous moral bias" scarcely less than which has been its influence on intellectual progress. The article is in the rarest manner of excellence as to grasp of materials and transparency and force of style. The paper on "Hamlet" is one of the noblest pieces of Shakespearian criticism of our time. It is distinguished by philosophical depth, subtlety, and interpretative faculty. But it is not all true. It is sometimes much too deep even for our mighty Shakespeare. We shall extract a few passages:—

"The insanity, then, which Hamlet exhibits is not of a simple character. There is actual feigning, as he himself confesses, as the vigorous coherence of his profound soliloquies and his unfeigned speeches proves, as the king plainly recognises, and as the deep significance of his wilful extravagance, the 'method in his madness' testifies; but there is beneath all that a real melancholic mood of mind, a genuine, morbid subjectivity, of which

he is himself keenly conscious, and which he has admirably described."

"His great natural sensibility and his very active imagination would combine to render Hamlet distrustful of himself, averse to active courses, and seemingly timid, so that he might justly describe himself as one not easily moved to anger; but that very sensibility of character would be the cause of great excitability on the occasion of a sudden event pressing unavoidably upon him, and leaving him no time for reflection. Even in the feigned exhibitions of madness there are sincere outbreaks of his excitable disposition. When he would feign he is so genuinely moved that he falls out of his character, and speaks with such sincerity and significance that the king rightly suspects a plot. He spoils the part he should play because he is too much interested in the events, and cannot lay aside his personality. Marvellous beyond all explanation is the subtle and artistic skill with which Shakespeare has thus preserved the consistency of Hamlet's real character amidst all the extravagant displays of his assumed character. He exhibits Hamlet in spite of himself—his unconscious nature overpowering his conscious dissimulation."

This we think is the true view of Hamlet's insanity, and supplies the clue to the more significant speeches of the play. There is great force, too, in the putting of the most just conclusion contained in the following passage:—

"Because poetical justice does not happen in the world, therefore Shakespeare does not make it his business to do poetical justice; he exhibits the gradual evolution of events and develops actions in their necessary consequences, neither approving nor censuring; the moral lesson which his works teach is the moral lesson which nature teaches. Of all things, the most presumptuous and most ignorant is that criticism which imputes it to Shakespeare as a fault or a crime that he has not shown a sufficient partisanship for virtue, that he has with tranquil indifference permitted the innocent, equally with the guilty, to suffer and perish when the law of events demanded it. To the sentimental idealist it would have been far more pleasing if a miracle had interposed and stayed the operation of natural law, so that Cordelia might not have been strangled like a dog, and Ophelia might not have been miserably drowned. Some such a critic it was who blamed Goethe for making Werter commit suicide instead of rather making him repent and become a moral and a model young man. Some such a critic it must have been who found the death of Hamlet to be cruel and unnecessary. Alas! that an angel did not still the troubled waters, and, putting forth a helping hand, rescue Hamlet from the whirlpool of events in which he was struggling. An angel not appearing, however, it was inevitable that natural law should take its course, and that the much-meditative, indecisive, and impulsive Hamlet should be crushed out by the inexorable march of events. Those who will find a moral in the matter, may find it in this instructive reflection: that Hamlet, who had made so large a use of guile during his life, himself perishes at last the victim of guile."

We fancy to ourselves—it is the simple first impression of this most engaging and illuminating critique—that the fascination of the subject for the writer is in the philosophical and religious aspects it has. It has a good deal of theologic significance, which gleams out in various passages; but we cannot think it pure white light that plays about the questions of will, responsibility, and destiny that the writer draws forth from Hamlet's thinking and foreboding, and tragical end. An evil influence may be exerted even by truths darkly and frowningly represented; and it seems to be the very gloom and frown of life by which this writer is attracted and spell-bound. Even the following cheerful passage is unhealthy.

"One lesson which Shakespeare implicitly teaches, is a lesson of infinite tolerance as the result of deep insight and a comprehensive view. Heartily do we sympathise with Hamlet in his great sorrow and sore trial; we esteem the faithful friendship and admire the cool judgment of Horatio; the treachery of Laertes, so greatly provoked as he was by events, does not excite unmitigated horror and render him inexorably hateful, his repentance we accept with sincere satisfaction; and even the wicked king inspires sorrow rather than anger, though we abhor his deeds, and as he kneels to pray we would certainly forgive his crime if the decision lay with us; believing that God will be kind to the wicked, as he has been kind to the good in making them good, we cannot give up the comforting hope that, after the day of retribution, the fratricidal king may find rest. No poet, save Goethe, thus approaches Shakespeare in the tolerant and emancipated point of view from which he contemplates humanity."

And again, though underlying truth be unquestionable, it is with other faith and feeling that we account true and holy that the ultimate question of human thought and action is touched in the following passage.

"The metaphysician who would gain a just conception of what human freedom is, could scarce do better than study the relations of the human will in the events of life as these are exhibited in the play of 'Hamlet.' It represents the abstract and brief chronicle of human life, and, faithfully holding the mirror up to nature, it teaches—better than all philosophical disquisition and minute introspective analysis can—how is evolved the drama in which human will contends with necessity. Struggle as earnestly and as constantly as he may, the reflecting mortal must feel at the end of all that he is inevitably what he is, that his follies and his virtues are alike his fate; that there is 'a divinity which shapes his ends, rough-hew them as he may.' Hamlet, the man of thought, may brood over possibilities, speculate on events, analyse motives, and purposely delay actions; but in the end he is, equally with Macbeth, the man of energetic action whom the darkest hints of the witches arouse to desperate deeds drawn on to the unavoidable issue. Mighty, it must be allowed, is the power of human will; that which, to him whose will is not developed is fate, is to him who has a well-fashioned will, power—so much has been conquered from necessity, so much has been taken from the devil's territory. The savage prostrates himself, powerless, prayerfully,

and pitiable, before the flashing lightning; but the developed mortal lays hold of the lightning and makes of it a very useful servant—to the former lightning is a fate against which will is helpless; to the latter, will is a fate against which lightning is helpless. What limit, then, to the power of will when so much of fate is ignorance? The limit which there necessarily is to the contents of the continent, to the comprehended of that which comprehends it. The unrelenting circle of necessity encompasses all; one may go his destined course with tranquil resignation, and another may fume and fret and struggle; but, willing or unwilling, both must go. As the play of 'Hamlet' so instructively teaches, notwithstanding all the ingenious refinements of a powerful meditation, the human will is included within the larger sphere of necessity or natural law. The cage may be a larger or a smaller one, but its bars are always there. 'Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth. Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion. Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season; or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? Then Job answered and said, Behold, I am vile; what shall I answer thee? I will lay mine hand upon my mouth.' Well, then, is it for him who learns his limitations,—to whom the dark horizon of necessity becomes the sunlit circle of duty."

We have dwelt so largely on this paper, that we must hurry over others. Under the seemingly innocent titles of "Science of Language" and "Circumstantial Evidence," we find the characteristic *Westminster* destructionism: thus the former declares as follows:—

"The popular theology of Christendom asserts that man started into being in the full perfection of his mental powers, and with the privilege of an immediate intercourse with his Maker. The science of language has shown that man may at first have been mute, and certainly that he was unable, during a long period, to express more than the merest bodily sensations. Theologians generally insist that the course of man has been downwards. The science of language demonstrates that he has forfeited no bright inheritance, and has not to retrace his footsteps. . . . It is absurd to suppose, as even men so well-intentioned as the Bishop of London would seem to suppose, that these conclusions involve no danger to the popular belief of Christendom. The work already done is not slight. The analysis of language has dealt a death-blow to world-wide delusions, and given no small aid in shattering the gloomy fabric of popular theology."

It is evident that this writer takes up his subject for the sake of the anti-theologic weapon he supposes it to supply: but when he uses such words, in the present state of his subject, as we have put in italics above—implying that there is no rational question possible as to the special conclusions of his assumed science—he is guilty of monstrous impudence, of wrong to the ripe conscientious scholars who have yet to be persuaded that these conclusions are sustained by irresistible evidence of facts, and of a hasty and firebrand-like use of his science by which he does it, as science, great dishonour. "Circumstantial Evidence," full of most valuable and interesting materials and conclusions, yet cannot be completed without covering more ground than the occasional reader measures by the assertion in passing, that *supernatural agency* "from the very meaning of the term 'supernatural,' can never be a matter of verification or proof;" and that "it will always seem to be more conformable to the order of nature, that 'delusion or deception or a compound of both are at work, than that a fact without any parallel in general experience, and overriding by its effects laws established by universal experience, has been observed by a limited number of men.' It is an abominable shame to see this often-refuted fallacy, this exploded imposture of Hume's, once more turned out into the world as a forceful truth.

The *Quarterly Journal of Science* has original articles on "The Science and Art Department"; "The Mam-mals of Australia," by Dr. Schlater; "The History of British Coal Measures," by Mr. Hull; on "Metal Mining," by Dr. Angus Smith; all of large interest. But we specially call attention to Mr. Pengelly's excellent and more popular paper on "Causes of Britain's Greatness"—a review of the relations of her geology and geography to her history;—illustrating the importance of such frequently-overlooked considerations as our insularity, large relative coast-line, accessibility, comparative equability of climate, nearness to the middle of one of the temperate zones, length of summer days while those of winter are scarcely curtailed below the appropriate hours of labour, numerous harbours and roadsteads, rivers available for inland navigation without interruption by rapids or waterfalls,—and thus giving many hints of the future, whose story, as much as the history of the past, is written in the natural features of our country. Dr. Van Asch gives a very interesting account of the "Oral Instruction of the so-called Deaf and Dumb,"—and shows that by lip-reading many may be and are taught to articulate. Dr. Draper's paper on "Petroleum" should be read by all who have anything to do with it as an article of commerce, or as a means of domestic illumination. It is, no doubt, "gas" alone excepted, the best of all illuminations—cheap, "not liable to explosion (that is, we suppose, if properly purified), and giving a pure white light." The exportation from America last year was 28,000,000 gallons! The "Chronicles of Science" contain as usual such a collection of classified facts as may well engage the attention of the student of the progress of scientific discovery and adaptation, from the receiving of one number of this most valuable quarterly to the appearing of the next. Under the head of "Zoology," &c., we find a page or so which, as related to the supply of the table with some of its choicest delicacies, and as furnishing latest information on a new application of scientific



knowledge, may be welcome to readers of several classes.

"The latest idea that has been promulgated in connection with the cultivation of sea animals, is *turtle culture*. The artificial multiplication of the turtle, on the plan of securing the eggs and protecting the young, is advocated by M. Salles, who is connected with the French navy. To some extent turtle culture is already carried on in the Island of Ascension, so far, at least, as the protection of the eggs, and watching over the young, are concerned. M. Salles proposes, however, to do more—he thinks that to arrive quickly at a useful result it would be best to obtain a certain number of turtles from places where they are still abundant, and transport them to such parks or receptacles as might be established on the coast of France and Corsica, where at one time they were plentiful. Animals about to lay would be the best to secure for the proposed experiments. A vessel of sufficient dimensions should be in readiness to bring away the precious freight, and the captured animals, on arriving at their destination, should be deposited in a park chosen under the following considerations:—The formation of the sides to be an enclosure by means of an artificial barrier of moderate height formed of stones, and perpendicular within so as to prevent the escape of the turtles; but so constructed as to admit the sea, and at the same time allow of a large sandy background for the deposition of the eggs, which are about the size of those laid by geese. As the turtles are herbivorous, the bottom of the park should be covered with sea-weeds, and marine plants of all kinds, similar to those the animals are accustomed to find at home. A fine southern exposure ought to be chosen for the site of the park, in order to obtain as much of the sunshine as possible, heat being the one grand element in the hatching of the eggs."

"Little has been done for pisciculture in this country, although so much has been said and written upon the subject; but in France the art has been revived in earnest. The moment it was ascertained that M. Rémy's discoveries in artificial spawning were capable of being carried out on the largest possible scale, that scale was at once resolved upon, and the government of the country became responsible for its success. In Scotland earnest endeavours have been made in the Tay, which have increased the rental at least ten per cent.; and in Ireland, Mr. Ashworth, of the Galway Fisheries, finds it as profitable and as easy to breed salmon as to rear sheep. His fisheries are a decided success, and if we except the cost of some extensive engineering operations in forming fish passes to admit of a communication with the sea, the expense of his experiments has been trifling and the returns proportionately large. Mr. Ashworth put into his fisheries no less than a million and a-half of salmon eggs in the course of two seasons."

"The culture of the oyster also progresses favourably, both at home and abroad. An Act of Parliament was recently passed, enabling certain persons to take possession of a large portion of the foreshore at Herne Bay, for the purpose of breeding oysters; which act, as might have been expected, has given great offence to those interested in existing companies. For there is already at Whitstable, close by, an opulent company of oyster-breeders, who annually send a very large quantity of that favourite mollusc to Billingsgate. The fishing ground of this company is extensive, occupying a space of 1,200 acres, and affording employment to about 2,000 persons. The operations of these dredgers approach very nearly the system of culture pursued in France, the difference being that the Whitstable men do not begin by saving the spat, that is, they do not breed their own oysters, but content themselves with buying brood-stock from their neighbours at Colchester and elsewhere; and the extent of their trade may be guessed from the fact of their having paid in the course of five years 150,000*l.* for brood. This company has a fleet of boats which is valued at 20,000*l.*, while they estimate their lying stock of oysters as being worth at least 20,000*l.*, and the earnings of the freemen of the company have averaged about 24*s.* per week for the last fifteen years."

The *Popular Science Review* has a paper by Mr. Hunt on "The Source of Heat in the Sun," which leads on beyond the accepted theory to speculative but modest inquiries as to the relation of the solar energies to the phenomena of life. "The Origin of our Kitchen Garden Plants," by Mr. Coultas, will delight every one who has a garden, and might very usefully be placed in the hands of those who cultivate them for us. Unfortunately, our copy of this number is wanting in sheet N; so that we cannot say what is the precise meaning of Dr. Richardson's title, "Waves of Heat and Waves of Death," nor give account of his article. Dr. Bond on "The Geology of Mineral Springs," contributes valuably to a subject having many interesting relations. Well, and there is even a provision for purely domestic circles, and a help to household administration, in this number; for we have Baron Liebig discourse on "Soup for Children," with recipes; and Dr. Cobbold on "Vegetables, Fruit, and Water, as Sources of Intestinal Worms,"—let mothers read both. The Review is always specially admirable in its "Scientific Summary," and is abundantly and elegantly illustrated.

The latest number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* that has reached our hands is, even more than others that have lately received our cordial commendation, one that must be most helpful to Biblical students in general, and that reflects credit on the culture and theological devotion of our American brethren. Two articles especially deserve the reader's attention—Professor Day on "The New Analytic of Logical Forms," and Dr. Peabody on "The Bearing of Modern Scientific Theories on the Fundamental Truths of Religion"; and the remaining contents have a high interest.

The *Journal of Sacred Literature* commences and will continue a most valuable series of extracts from divines of every land and age of the Church, "On the Nature and Extent of Divine Inspiration." Great variety of view appears, but singular fundamental agreements also; and the extracts will greatly assist those who cannot search through a host of volumes to a clearer apprehension of the history and development of the

doctrine. Professor Gustav Maasson gives an interesting paper on "Metaphysical Schools amongst the Arabs." Readers of every grade will derive much advantage, and be excited to much serious thought and felt responsibility, by the article on "Popular Infidelity in the Metropolis." We wish we had not already filled more than our space, and we would give extracts from this hitherto unwritten chapter in contemporary history. Those interested in Syriac literature will find pages to suit them in Syriac text, and in translation and criticism. This is an unusually good number of a journal to which we wish increasing success.

#### LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A work is announced by Mr. J. Stuart Mill, criticising the philosophy of Sir William Hamilton.

The fourth edition of the new translation of Homer's *Iliad*, by Lord Derby, is already announced. Dr. Livingstone, it is understood, is determined again to devote himself to African discovery, and he is now planning an exploring expedition from the East Coast of Africa to the district lying between his most northern point on Lake Nyassa, and Burton and Speke's southernmost on Lake Tanganyika.

The *Pall-mall Gazette* is announced for Tuesday evening, the 7th of February. Its price is to be twopence. Its proprietor is Mr. Smith, the bookseller of Cornhill; and amongst its contributors will, it is said, be found Messrs. Hannay, Keibel, Greenwood, Higgins ("Jacob Omnium"), and Anthony Trollope.

The name of M. Xaintine, author of one of the most charming of tales, "Picciola," appears in the Paris obituary.

Messrs. Rivingtons have in the press a first part of Vol. II. of "The New Testament for English Readers," containing the authorised version, with corrections of readings and renderings, marginal references, and a critical and explanatory commentary by Dean Alford.

Sir Henry James writes to the *Times*, that he has received the sum necessary for the estimated cost of connecting the contours and other levels of the Jerusalem survey with the level of the Mediterranean and the level of the Dead Sea. He will give instructions for the commencement of this part of the survey in the first week of March. Sir Moses Montefiore is forwarding the survey by writing to the Jews in Jerusalem, and by a contribution of 10*l.* 10*s.*

THE SUN A MOTIVE POWER.—The sun, it appears, is about to be put to a new use quite apart from photography. M. Mouchot, of the French Institute, according to a contemporary, suggests that he may be turned to account as a motive power, like steam. "If a thin silver bell, blackened within, be filled half with water and half with air, and exposed to the sun's rays transmitted through two bell-glasses, the air will expand and press upon the water." Here at once is a motive power; but the ingenious inventor of the bright idea does not seem very sanguine as to the practical value of his discovery, except in Africa or India, where, as he says, "the sun costs nothing."

THE EMPEROR'S "LIFE OF JULIUS CESAR."—"The first volume of the Emperor's Life of Caesar," says the Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*, "was printed, except the preface, about a fortnight ago, in quarto form, at the Imperial press. It forms a handsome book of 480 pages, with many notes from Polybius and other classical writers, translated into French. This edition is intended solely for distribution gratis by the Emperor. An octavo edition is preparing by Messrs. Plon, editors, for the use of the public, and will appear in about a month from this time, when the English, German, and Italian translations are expected to be in readiness."

With regard to the work itself, as far as yet known, it is said to be somewhat unequal in performance, but on the whole creditable to its Imperial author. It is represented as being rather what the French term a *plaisir*, or apology, or eulogy of Julius Caesar, than a life or history properly so called; behind the great shade of the original peep out, not unfrequently, the persons of Napoleon I. and even Napoleon III. In point of style it is said to be somewhat Germanic, the Emperor being well known for his love of the German literature and language, which last he speaks with almost greater familiarity than French itself. No fewer than four volumes of the work are contemplated; but those who know best what the occupations of the writer are say that it might be rash to feel sure beyond the first volume, or to calculate on more than a second. Readings of the work have already taken place in the Imperial circle, where it is said the Emperor surprised every one by the judiciousness of her remarks and criticisms on a subject so remote from the general sphere of female intelligence.

Fifteen hundred of the first edition, a very sumptuous one, had been struck off, of which the Emperor would reserve 1,000 for presents. According to report, the English publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Co., had paid 1,000*l.* for the right of translation, and a Vienna firm a large sum. The entire proceeds would be given to the poor. The Sultan, according to the *France*, has given orders for the translation into the Turkish language of the Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Caesar" as soon as it appears.

THE BROMPTON ORATORAINS.—The gentlemen who have been investigating the case of Eliza M'Dermot inform us that they have received the certificate proving her to be under sixteen years of age, and they therefore announce their intention of taking immediate proceedings against Father Charles Bowden.—*Daily Telegraph*.

#### Crimes and Casualties.

A boy in Devonshire has committed suicide under most singular circumstances. He was the son of a gravedigger, and having had a quarrel with a younger brother over a game at marbles, went away and hung himself in the chapel of the cemetery. All the preparations for effecting his purpose appear to have been made with the utmost deliberation. His body was not found for a very long time.

An accident, which was attended with fatal consequences, occurred on Thursday evening at the Roman Catholic Free Schoolroom, Horseferry-road, Westminster. The church to which the school is attached being in debt, those in authority established a lottery for obtaining money to assist their need, and accordingly tickets were sold amongst the congregation and others in the district entitling the winners to certain prizes—the invitation being thus worded:—"Grand drawing of prizes in aid of the church of St. Mary's, Horseferry-road, Westminster, will take place in Westminster, on Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865." The tickets were sold at 6*d.* each. A gallery capable of holding about 200 persons runs round the interior of the hall; this was completely filled. It was supported by pillars; one of these gave way, and the consequence was that the persons occupying the gallery at that part were precipitated on to the heads of the persons in the body of the hall. The scene which ensued is indescribable. Suffice it to add, that upwards of 100 persons were more or less seriously injured, many of whom were conveyed to the various hospitals in the vicinity. One of the sufferers, Miss Ada Fallon, matron of the Millbank Reformatory, died on Friday afternoon in Westminster Hospital from the injuries she had received. It is feared that other cases will terminate fatally. On Monday an inquest was opened on the body of Miss Fallon. The coroner only took formal evidence, and then adjourned the inquest in order that a thorough inquiry might be made into the causes which led to the accident. Another death has occurred. Mary Hefferson, an old woman who was frightfully injured, died on Monday.

Another case of wife murder is recorded. The murderer is a tailor named Burke, a man of dissipated habits, residing in Brunswick-street, Preston. His victim was the mother of five young children.

The African Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Armenian*, which left Liverpool on Tuesday for the West Coast of Africa, was wrecked on Tuesday midnight, on Arklow Bank, county of Wicklow, Ireland. Four of the passengers perished, and four members of the crew of the lights were also lost in trying to render assistance. The rest of the passengers and the crew have reached Wexford in safety.

#### Miscellaneous News.

THE CASE OF TIMOTHY DALY.—The report of Mr. Farnall, the Poor Law Inspector, on this case, has just been presented to the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers the President of the Poor Law Board, and in a few days a letter will be addressed to the Holborn Union Guardians by him on the subject.

EXECUTION OF KOHL.—Frederick Carl Kohl was hung at Chelmsford on Thursday. He was convicted at the last Central Criminal Court of the murder, under most horrible circumstances, of a young German named Furhop. The evidence appeared to bring the crime home beyond doubt to the prisoner. He, however, steadily protested that he did not commit the murder, and died still protesting his innocence. Shortly before his execution he attempted to commit suicide by thrusting a penholder down his throat. He was, however, foiled. From an account of the last moments of Kohl, which has been furnished by Dr. Cappel, it would appear that the convict had intended to confess at the last moment, as Muller did, but that the hangman was too quick for him.

A BOROUGH FOR SALE.—A considerable portion of the borough of Bridgnorth is to be sold by auction on the day after the meeting of Parliament. The property consists of ninety-nine freehold houses, including some of the most desirable residences in the town, with nine hotels and public-houses, several shops, building premises, wharves, &c., with attractive building sites in the best situations. "It presents," it is said, "considerable attractions to an enterprising capitalist, not only for investment, but as tending towards securing a seat in Parliament." The population of Bridgnorth is about 7,900, and the number of electors about 700. It always returns two Conservative members to the House of Commons. Mr. Whitmore, the Tory whipper-in, is one of the present representatives.

THE WEATHER.—The frost which set in on Friday night continued with unabated severity during Saturday, and owing to the ice on the roadways, carriage traffic was dangerous. On Sunday, however, a thaw set in, which partially gave way to frost again after sunset, and was followed by another downfall of snow. On Sunday the parks were crowded with people, many of whom desired to skate, but were wisely prevented, as the ice was very weak. In the enclosure of St. James's Park a mob of roughs betook themselves to snowballing the decent people, and many were injured by the lumps of ice thrown at them. The disgraceful scene continued for some hours, and though Scotland-yard was not five minutes' walk away, no policeman made his appearance. Darkness put a stop to the disorder. The thaw on Monday morning was complete, and the streets of London in a state of slush. There have since been heavy rains. During the past week an intense frost prevailed.



in Keswick and its vicinity, the mountains being completely robed in snow. Derwentwater Lake and Bassenthwaite Lake (between Keswick and Cockermouth) were two vast sheets of solid ice, the one being more than three miles in length and the other between four and five.

**FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY, PECKHAM.**—On Wednesday evening a respectable and numerous attended meeting was held in the Friends' Chapel, Peckham, to render assistance to the funds and operations of the above society. Mr. Levi Coffin, of Cincinnati, U.S., Mr. Thomas Norton, Mr. Richardson, C.C., Mr. William Tallack, Dr. Yates, and Mr. Edward Newman addressed the assembly. Mr. Coffin (the original of "Simeon Halliday" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"), commenced his interesting narration of the suffering of the freed negroes in the South, by reminding the audience of a clergyman who frequently preached from one text, viz., "Simon Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." For himself, too, he had perpetually to discourse on the one subject of the myriads of unfortunate negroes, now lying sick, starving, and dying.

**THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY'S ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.**—The American Minister has addressed the following letter to the chairman of the Emancipation Society:—

Legation of the United States, London, Jan. 23.

Sir,—I am directed by the President to express through you to the executive committee of the Emancipation Society of London the assurance of his profound gratification in receiving an expression of their friendly sentiments towards him and his country. At the same time I am advised to explain that he does not feel himself at liberty to assume the result of his reelection to which they particularly refer as a fact, in advance of the constitutional process by which it is customarily ascertained and declared to the country in the Congress of the United States.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

C. F. ADAMS.

William Evans, Esq., President of the Emancipation Society of London.

**THE LORD LIEUTENANT ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.**—In replying to the toast of his health, at a banquet by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Lieutenant reviewed the state of trade and navigation, showing that there had been a large increase. Having then cited proofs that serious crime and pauperism had diminished, he particularly adverted to the great fact of emigration, and urged that the great improvements which had taken place could have scarcely arisen but for this emigration. Wages in Ireland were low, and emigration was only the result of the great economical law that labourers offered their services in the best market. He urged the importance of increasing their manufactures, and concluded by noticing the great increase of imports which had taken place. He looked forward hopefully to the Exhibition which was shortly to be inaugurated.

**SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.**—Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, Surrey Chapel was nearly filled on Monday evening by working men and women to hear the esteemed pastor, the Rev. Newman Hall, continue his lecture upon "The Life of my Father, the author of the 'Sinner's Friend.'" C. Gilpin, Esq., M.P., presided, and briefly introduced the lecturer, whose interesting sketch, enlivened by anecdote, and replete with striking incidents and instructive warning, was listened to throughout with marked interest, and frequently applauded. During the proceedings a lady sang the popular melody, "Consider the lilies," which was so cordially received that it was repeated during a pause in the lecture. At the close the national anthem was sung by the entire audience, the solo parts being taken by the lady referred to. Mr. Hall's description of his father's early experience in relation to drink, and his own forcible appeals, induced a number of people at the close to sign the pledge.

**THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.**—The London Strike Committee on Friday night received the following telegram from Mr. Bruton, secretary of the Joiners' Committee, Birmingham:—"Birmingham, Friday night. A deputation of eight members of the Strike Committee this afternoon met seven members of the Masters' Committee, when after considerable discussion, the discharge note was unconditionally withdrawn. The Employers' Association meet again on Wednesday next to consider rules for the further regulation of the trade, and have agreed to meet an equal number of men early in the ensuing week to come to some definite arrangement for the future. A large meeting of the men was held this evening, and resolutions were proposed for resuming work on Monday morning next." From Mr. Ward, Secretary of the Nottingham Stonemasons' Society:—"Nottingham, Friday night.—A deputation from the Strike Committee met the employers last night, and after some discussion arrangements were made for the men resuming work on Monday morning next. We are again meeting the masters at the present time." The strike may now, therefore, be considered to have really terminated, as there is no doubt but what the men at Walsall, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and other towns, will follow the action of the Birmingham and Nottingham men.

**THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION** opens at two p.m. this day at Lambeth Baths. It is expected that Earl Granville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Bishop of Winchester, Sir Hugh Cairns, Sir C. W. Dilke, Mr. Layard, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Doulton, M.P., Mr. Harry Chester, M.A., Mr. Samuel Morley, &c., &c., will be present and take part in the proceedings. The total number of exhibitors, including all whose applications

were received within twelve days after the date originally fixed, is 630, representing, of course, a larger number of articles. Of these applications, 222 are for objects classed as artistic, 200 mechanical, and about sixty fabrics and fancy work. When all the objects are placed in their proper positions, there will be room, it is calculated, for 4,700 persons to move at any one time in the building. At Islington, three months since, immense crowds were rendered stationary by the attractions of concerts. In this instance, however, the exhibition will be the chief attraction to itself, and the crowd will pass from object to object. The guarantee fund amounts now to about 1,110*l.*, the sums subscribed ranging from one shilling to two hundred pounds. Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Henry Sandall, Mr. W. West, and Mr. W. Brickhill are the highest guarantors. On the opening day the admission fee will be half-a-crown. Friday in each week, from twelve till four o'clock, will be set apart, at 2*s.* 6*d.* admission, to visitors from the fashionable quarters of West and South-west London; and Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays and Thursdays, from twelve till four, will be for those who, wishing to avoid the "crush," can afford sixpence for a visit. Every evening, and Saturday afternoons from three o'clock, the multitude may go on payment of twopenny. The catalogue, which is to be sold for a penny, will be a very bulky pamphlet, extending over seventy or eighty octavo pages at the least. Among the objects in the exhibition are many excellent examples of mechanical ingenuity and invention, numerous models, specimens of sculpture, and a very general representation of those branches of industry which border upon the fine arts. It is intended to sell in the building a commemorative medal, struck from a die prepared from the second best design sent in in competition for the prize medal of merit. The collection of designs, twenty-one in number, will form a most interesting feature in the exhibition, and the presentation of the prize of 5*l.* to Mr. Martin, the fortunate competitor, will lend much popular interest to the proceedings at the opening. Mr. G. M. Murphy, the untiring and laborious honorary secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Bowstead, the zealous and able chairman of the committee, have thrown all their energies into the work in a manner which is beyond and above all praise.

### Gleanings.

When is butter like Irish children?—When it is made into little pats.

It is said there are no less than three comets visible at the present moment.

The jewellers are now doing a considerable trade in Brazilian beetles, by setting them in gold or silver, to form bracelets, necklets, brooches, &c.

He is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies.

The Lake of Constance is so low this winter as materially to facilitate the search for old remains of lake-houses, and we hear that very great discoveries have been made.—*Athenæum*.

A company has started for supplying the public with filters for the purification of water, on the same principle that gas meters are furnished. They will be fixed and kept in repair, and a small rental charged.

The Empress Eugenie has lately had most of the crown diamonds not mounted in the diadem and necklace arranged as a ceinture by the state jeweller Bapst. His bill for resetting these jewels was 80,000*fr.*

The demand for bromine has become so great that manufacturers of that substance are about to be erected on the shores of the Dead Sea, the waters of which have been lately discovered to be richer in bromides than any other known.

There are now 264 post towns in the United Kingdom which send a day mail to London; seventy-three towns which send three day mails to London; fifteen towns which send four day mails; and six which send five day mails.

"I am willing to split hairs with my opponent all day if he insists on it," said a very disgusted American lawyer, in a speech at the bar. "Split that, then," said the opponent, pulling a coarse specimen from his own head, and extending it. "May it please the court, I didn't say *bristles*!"

**PEACE AND WAR.**—The Thames Embankment, now rising into shape, will be an expensive as well as a magnificent monument; but it will only cost us, after all, just the very sum which the Americans fired away in powder and shot during their two days' siege of Wilmington.—*Times*.

Cornelius O'Dowd says that when a friend of his once met Sydney Smith at Brighton, where he had gone to reduce himself by the use of certain baths in vogue in those days, he was struck by the decrease of Sydney's size, and said, "You are certainly thinner than when I saw you last." "Yes," said he, "I have only been ten days here, but they have scraped enough off me already to make a curate."

A lawyer, somewhat disgusted at seeing a couple of Irishmen looking at a six-sided building which he occupied, lifted up the window, put his head out, and addressed them thus:—"What do you stand there for like a pair of blockheads, gazing at my office? Do you take it for a church?" "Faix," answered one of them, "I was thinkin' so, till the devil poked his head out of the windy."

Farmer B— was sitting in a country church. He had been working hard in the harvest-field; hands were scarce, and Farmer B— was dozing.

The loud tones of the minister failed to arouse the farmer, until at length the good man closed the lids of the Bible, and concluded as follows:—"Indeed, my hearers, the harvest is plenteous and the labourers are few." "Yes," exclaimed Farmer B—, "I've offered two dollars a day for cradlers, and can't get them at that."

**A SHREWD MAP-SELLER.**—It is told of a well-known American map agent out here that, on a recent trip, he was attacked by highway robbers, who demanded his money. Being more prudent than to carry money in the country, they failed in making a haul. "But," said our Yankee, "I have some splendid maps of the country along with me, which I would like to show you"; and in a twinkling he was off his horse, had a map stuck up on a pole, and explained it so effectually that he sold each of the banditti a map, pocketed the money, and resumed his journey better off for the encounter.—*Harper's Magazine*.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Bank rate of discount was lowered on Thursday to 5 per cent., being the lowest point at which it has stood since November, 1863. The demand for accommodation was rather brisk at first, but has become moderate.

Consols have fluctuated very slightly. They left off to-day at 89½, ¾ for money, and 89½ ¾ for the 9th of February.

A fall of 2 per cent. occurred in Confederate Bonds on the news of the capture of Fort Fisher.

The first report of the Directors of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Company was submitted to the proprietors on the 23rd ult. The result of the operations of the Company from the 1st of June to the 31st of December was shown to be a net profit of 99,217*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*, of which the Directors recommended that 50,000*l.* should be applied as a dividend of 10*s.* per share on 100,000 shares, and the balance, less income-tax, carried to the new profit and loss account.

The shares of "Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. (Limited)," are to be allotted next week. We are informed that the vendors have claimed the 8,000 shares reserved to them and their friends, as stated in the prospectus. They thus become proprietors of 24,000 shares, or more than one half the entire capital of the company.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, January 25.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£28,219,315	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,569,315
	£28,219,315		£28,219,315

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,023,211
Reserve .....	3,485,147	Other Securities ..	18,053,247
Public Deposits .....	4,836,799	Notes .....	8,075,908
Other Deposits .....	14,553,933	Gold & Silver Coin	747,900
Seven Day and other Bills .....	468,779		
	£27,897,658		£27,897,658

Jan. 26, 1865.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

### Obituary.

**DEATH OF THE REV. JOSEPH HERRICK.**—In our obituary of this week will be found the name of one of the oldest Nonconformist ministers in Essex. On Saturday last, after a short illness, died the Rev. Joseph Herrick, minister of the church and congregation assembling at East Stockwell-street Independent Chapel, Colchester. The deceased gentleman was 71 years of age last March. The career of few Nonconformist ministers can be said to be of so stirring a character as that of the Rev. J. Herrick. Born of parents connected with the working of jewels and the precious metals, he was intended for the same business, but inclination led him to resolve on becoming an actor, and he privately prepared himself for the profession. Ere, however, he could adopt the course he had marked out for himself, his mind became imbued with Gospel truth. He appears to have gone earnestly to work in preparation for the ministry, and was a pupil of the Rev. John Hyatt. In the early part of the year 1814 he came to Colchester on probation, and in order to undertake the pastorate of the Independent church, St. Helen's-lane—a congregation originally collected in Colchester Castle, and under the Rev. Owen Stockton and the Rev. Edmund Warren, who were ejected in 1662 from the churches of St. James and St. Peter in this town. On the 27th of April in that year he was ordained the pastor. Mr. Herrick had officiated here for about two-and-a-half years when an unpleasantness arose, and his opponents took the roof off the chapel, and so rendered the place untenable. The pastor's numerous friends at once erected for him another building, the one now called Stockwell Chapel. St. Helen's Chapel then came into the possession of a small body of Unitarians. The new chapel was opened in 1817, and the preaching of Mr. Herrick drew large congregations, so that in a very short time the place had to be enlarged. Subsequently the chapel underwent a second enlarge-



ment in order to accommodate a more numerous section of Dissenters who had seceded from the Lion Walk Chapel. These alterations incurred a debt of 600*l.*, and ultimately gave rise to a stormy discussion as to the appointment of trustees in conformity to the usual practice of Dissenting bodies. The pastor stoutly rejected the proposition, and denied the right of the party making this proposal to bring such machinery into existence. What followed is well known to the public. Mr. Herrick and his friends very soon liquidated the debt. Since that time, peace and concord have prevailed between the people and their pastor. Mr. Herrick acquired a high reputation as a preacher. It is believed that Mr. Herrick has left behind him the materials for a memoir, and it is asserted a written life.—*Essex Telegraph*.

**THE LATE COLONEL PATRICK STEWART.**—This excellent officer, whose death at Constantinople by fever is announced, was only thirty-two years of age. When the mutiny broke out in India he was attached to the telegraph department, which, under Sir C. O'Shaughnessy, was then spreading its branches all over India. He was specially appointed to keep the column under Sir Colin Campbell in communication with the Government during the advance upon Lucknow, and he served throughout the first advance, the second advance, the siege, and subsequent operations in Oude under Lord Clyde. He was the first who ever marked the successive days' progress of an army by telegraph posts and stations, and his escapes from the enemy's horse were numberless. He was selected eventually to superintend the construction of the telegraph route to India, and made two journeys through Arabia and Persia with that object, in the first of which he returned home by Russia, and arrived somewhat injured in health, and in the second he was arrested by the hand of death as he was on his way homeward.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

**BOULDING.**—Jan. 20, at 11, Beacon-hill, Holloway, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Boulding, minister of Tottenham-court-road Chapel, of a son.  
**MIALL.**—Jan. 26, at 7, Hargrave Park-road, Upper Holloway, Mrs. Charles Miall, of a daughter.  
**SMEETON.**—Jan. 30, at "The Cottage," Theddington, the wife of Mr. W. G. Smeeton, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**DAVY—BAKE.**—Jan. 18, at Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Mr. Arthur Davy, of Moorland-road, to Miss Bake, of the same place.  
**ROGERS—BARBER.**—Jan. 19, at the Independent Chapel, Lombard-street, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, Mr. John Rogers, to Lydia Anna Susannah Barber.  
**COOPER—PARKER.**—Jan. 19, at the Independent Chapel, Lombard-street, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, Mr. Samuel Cooper, to Elizabeth Parker.  
**BALL—SEIGHRAVE.**—Jan. 25, in St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roof, Mr. John Thos. Ball, to Miss Elizabeth Seighrave, both of Hindley.  
**BRAILSFORD—LACEY.**—Jan. 24, at Dover-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. J. Goadby, Mr. Fredk. Brailsford, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. William Lacey, of that town.  
**PORTER—CLARK.**—Jan. 25, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, Mr. Henry Thomas Porter, Sparkenhoe street, to Anna Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of John Webster Clark, Esq., of Southfields, Leicester.  
**KIGHTLEY—LISTER.**—Jan. 25, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Edward Parker, Mr. Abraham Kightley, to Miss Sarah Lister, both of Farsley.  
**COLVIN—CLARKS—KIDD.**—Jan. 25, at Kensington Chapel, by the Rev. John Stoughton, Robert Colvin-Clark, Esq., of Ceylon, to Sarah Ann, third daughter of the late Professor Kidd, of University College, London. No cards.  
**SENIOR—WILCOCK.**—Jan. 26, at the Congregational Church, Bamsley, by the Rev. J. Oddy, Mr. John George Senior, of Chesterfield, to Mary Anne, third daughter of Mr. John Wilcock, Bamsley.  
**ROGERS—SMITH.**—Jan. 28, at the Independent Chapel, East Bergholt, by the Rev. R. Roberts, Mr. James Rogers, of Harstead, to Elizabeth Smith, of East Bergholt.

#### DEATHS.

**ROOK.**—Jan. 16, at Faverham, Jane, the widow of the Rev. H. J. Rook, aged seventy-one; entering into everlasting rest six days after her beloved husband.  
**SEYMOUR.**—Jan. 19, at Torquay, John Grove Seymour, Esq., of Odham, Hants, aged fifty-seven years.  
**HORNE.**—Jan. 20, at Moreton-in-Marsh, Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Horne.  
**OLDROYD.**—Jan. 23, at Hyattsville, Dewsbury, Ernest Frederick, infant son of John Oldroyd, Esq.  
**HERRICK.**—Jan. 28, in his seventy-second year, after a few days' suffering, from bronchitis, the Rev. Joseph Herrick, for fifty-one years the beloved pastor of the Independent church at Stockwell-street Chapel, Colchester.  
**BAYLIFFE.**—Jan. 28, suddenly, at the Chapel House, Marlborough, Arthur Edward, son of the Rev. E. S. Bayliffe, B.A., aged eight and a-half months.  
**RADFORD.**—Jan. 28, at 14, Loraine-place, Holloway, John Radford, Esq., of Little Waltham, Essex. (Friends will please accept this intimation.)

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—Bilious affections and stomach complaints, induced by atmospheric heat or too liberal diet, if not early checked, are often attended with serious consequences. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, while he is indisposed for all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. Let him send at once for a box of Holloway's Pills, after a few doses of which his head will be clear again, his spirits be elevated, and all his energies be restored. Printed directions for the guidance of patients in the use of this admirable medicine are affixed to every box.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 30.

The arrivals of grain since this day week have been small excepting oats. To this morning's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and sales were slowly made at about the currency of last Monday. The trade for foreign wheat remains depressed, the business done to-day being limited, and prices the same as this day week. Of barley, prices are much the same as last week, with a slow sale. Beans and peas without alteration. Of oats we have liberal arrivals, mostly from Swedish and Danish ports. The trade to-day has lost the

firmness exhibited last Monday, and our buyers cannot be induced to operate unless on terms somewhat lower than those current on this day week.

#### CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent,	s. d.	s. d.
red, 1863 .. ..	35 to 39	31 to 34
Ditto 1864 .. ..	36 41	35 37
White, 1863 .. ..	39 45	32 36
1864 .. ..	40 46	33 37
Foreign red .. ..	37 42	34 37
white .. ..	40 50	36 28
<b>BARLEY—</b>		
English malting ..	29 33	
Chevalier .. ..	34 35	
Distilling .. ..	23 26	
Foreign .. ..	21 32	
<b>MALT—</b>		
Pale .. ..	54 63	
Chevalier .. ..	61 62	
Brown .. ..	47 51	
<b>BEANS—</b>		
Ticks .. ..	31 35	
Harrow .. ..	33 37	
Small .. ..	36 39	
Egyptian .. ..	32 34	
<b>PEAS—</b>		
Grey .. ..	31 to 34	
Maple .. ..	35 37	
White .. ..	32 36	
Boilers .. ..	33 37	
Foreign, white ..	34 37	
<b>OATS—</b>		
English feed .. ..	18 22	
potatoes .. ..	22 26	
Scotch feed .. ..	17 21	
potatoes .. ..	20 25	
Irish black .. ..	17 22	
white .. ..	18 23	
Foreign feed .. ..	16 21	
<b>FLOUR—</b>		
Town made .. ..	37 40	
Country Marks ..	29 35	
Norfolk & Suffolk	27 28	

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6*d.* to 7*d.*; household ditto, 5*d.* to 6*d.*

#### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

**MONDAY, Jan. 30.**—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 6,697 head. In the corresponding week in 1864, we received 2,166; in 1863, 3,011; in 1862, 669; in 1861, 514; in 1860, 1,434; and in 1859, 2,010 head. For the time of year the supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day was somewhat extensive. Both for beasts and sheep the demand ruled inactive, at barely previous rates. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were moderately good, and in fair average condition. The demand for nearly all breeds of beasts was in a somewhat inactive state, and in some instances prices favoured the butcher to the extent of 2*d.* per 8*lbs.* The general top figure for beef was 5*s.* 4*d.*, but some very superior stock realised 5*s.* 6*d.* per 8*lbs.* The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 2,300 Scots, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 336 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 180 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was small, but most breeds were in good condition. The mutton trade was by no means active; nevertheless Downs and half-breeds realised fully late rates; but inferior breeds were in slow request, on former terms. The general top figure for mutton was 5*s.* 2*d.* per 8*lbs.* Half-bred tegs and long-wooled sheep, carrying valuable skins changed hands at high prices. There were a few clipped sheep in the layers, but owing to the severity of the weather they were not exhibited for sale in the market. Calves, the supply of which was limited, moved off steadily at full quotations. The top price was 5*s.* 6*d.* per 8*lbs.* There was a fair average demand, at late currencies.

#### Per 8*lbs.* to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts,	s. d.	Prime Southdown	s. d.
Second quality ..	4 4 to 4 10	Lambs .. ..	6 0 to 6 2
Prime large oxen ..	5 0 5 2	Lge. coarse calves ..	4 4 5 0
Prime Scots, &c. ..	5 2 5 4	Prime small .. ..	5 2 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep ..	4 4 4 10	Large hogs .. ..	3 4 3 10
Second quality ..	5 0 5 4	Neatsm. porkers ..	4 0 4 6
Pr. coarse woolled ..	5 6 5 10		
Knocking calves ..	18s. to 22s.	Quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each	

**NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, January 30.**  
These markets are but moderately supplied with most descriptions of meat. Generally speaking, the trade is slow at our quotations.

#### Per 8*lbs.* by the carcass.

Inferior beef ..	s. d.	Small pork ..	s. d.
Middling ditto ..	3 8 4 2	Inf. mutton ..	3 4 3 10
Prime large do. ..	4 4 4 6	Middling ditto ..	4 0 4 4
Do. small do. ..	4 8 5 0	Prime ditto .. ..	4 6 4 8
Large pork .. ..	3 6 4 2	Veal .. ..	3 10 4 8

#### PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

**TEA.**—Business has been dull, and the few dealings entered into have been at about previous rates.  
**SUGAR.**—The market has remained inactive, but superior descriptions of West India have sustained former prices. In the refined market there is no material change to report.  
**COFFEE.**—The demand for colonial qualities has been moderate, and prices have remained steady.  
**RICE.**—A fair amount of business has been done, and East Indian descriptions support previous values.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 30.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,463 firkins butter, and 3,270 bales bacon; and from foreign ports, 18,050 casks of butter, 627 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a slow business transacted last week at full prices. Foreign sold well without alteration in value. We have little change to notice in the bacon market. There was little done early in the week, but towards the close the market assumed a firmer appearance, and sales were made at full prices.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 30.—The supplies on sale of potatoes at these markets are good. Most qualities are in steady request, and previous quotations, as a rule, are well supported. The import into London last week amounted to 119 tons from Havre, 115 Antwerp, 125 Dunkirk, and 19 baskets from Rotterdam.

**SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 30.**—During the past week there has been an active demand for red cloverseed, at an advance of 3*s.* to 4*s.* per cwt. On all fine qualities of foreign seed the supplies continue limited, and fine English red seed commands extreme rates. White seed remains firmer, at full prices. Trefoils have been in good demand, at an advance of 2*s.* from last Monday's value. Spring tares are in scanty supply, and obtain 2*s.* advance.

**WOOL, Monday, January 30.**—We have again to report a healthy demand for most descriptions at very full prices, although next to nothing is doing for export to the continent. The supply on offer is limited, and the stocks held by our manufacturers are small apparently; the new clip will be selling at high rates.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Jan. 28.**—The demand for flax is by no means inactive, at late rates. Hemp moves off slowly, yet its value is unaltered, clean Russian being quoted at 30*l.* to 33*l.* per ton. New jute is in steady request, at full prices; but old qualities are a dull inquiry. Coir goods are a slow sale, at late rates.

**TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 30.**—The tallow trade is quiet to-day, at about previous quotations. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 41*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot; 41*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* 9*d.* for January to March; 42*s.* 6*d.* for March, and 43*s.* 3*d.* to 43*s.* 6*d.* for last three months' delivery. Rough fat, 2*s.* 2*d.* per 8*lbs.*

**OIL, Monday, Jan. 30.**—The oil trade is still devoid of activity. In nearly all descriptions the business doing is small at about previous quotations. Linseed oil is dull at 33*s.* per cwt. on the spot. French spirits of turpentine are worth 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

**COALS, Monday, January 23.**—Market without alteration from last day's rates, with a tendency upwards. Fresh arrivals, 63; left over 42-112; 55 at sea. Hetton's, 18*s.*; Hartlepool, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Kellou, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Caradoc, 18*s.*; Riddell's, 17*s.*; New Belmont, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Harton, 16*s.*; Tanfield, 14*s.*; Hartley, 16*s.* 9*d.*

### Advertisements.

**AN APPEAL** is made to those who have the opportunity and disposition to GIVE RELIEF in a case of REAL DISTRESS, on behalf of a Family living in a very poor neighbourhood in the metropolis, who have for nearly twelve months past been reduced to great poverty, and are now without the necessities of life, in consequence of the illness of the father, who is now quite unable to continue his occupation. A larger sum is needed to provide for the wants of the family than can be commanded by the advertiser, and he therefore appeals publicly to those who may be willing to aid in such a cause.

All inquiries will be promptly answered, if directed to R. L., Nonconformist Office, 18, Bouverie-street, E.C.

**TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,** immediately, EFFICIENT SALESMEN, capable of any business in a fine trade, for the SILKS, SHAWLS, and FANCY-DRESS DEPARTMENTS.  
Victoria House, Scott and Co., Worcester.

### PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

#### CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

#### PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY, AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

73 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

\* \* \* New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

### SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by LEA AND PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA AND PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

### ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

\* \* \* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

### THE ROYAL OSBORNE (PATENT) MIXTURE OF TEAS.

6*lbs.* Sent to any part of England carriage free.

Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed

FRANKS, SON and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street

West.

**HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA** It is CHOICE and STRONG, BECAUSE it consists of most valuable growths that are full of rich essential properties.

It is MODERATE in PRICE, BECAUSE it is supplied direct from the importers to the consumers by Agents.

It is WHOLESOME to use, BECAUSE the leaf is not faced with the usual powdered mineral colours.

These COMBINED ADVANTAGES have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in sealed packets, with the price printed on each, and signed—

Horniman & Co.

MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

**FRY'S HOMOEOPATHIC ROCK ICELAND MOSS COCOA.**

#### FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London, are the only English Manufacturers of Cocoa who obtained the Prize Medal, 1862.

**SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS, WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE,**

BY USING

Field's Celebrated United Service Soap

Tablets.

4*d.* and 6*d.* Each.

Sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom; but the Public should ask for Field's, and see that the name of J.C. and J. FIELD is on each packet, box, and tablet. Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Works,

UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

Where also may be obtained their Prize Medal Paraffine Candles.

### CANDLES.—THE NEW CANDLE.

Self-lighting. No Holder, Paper, or Scraping required.

PATENTED.

Field's Improved Patent Hard, Snuffless Chamber Candle is SELF-FITTING, Clean, Safe, Economical, and Burns to the End. Sold Everywhere by Grocers and Oilmen; Wholesale and for Export, at the Works,

J. C. & J. FIELD'S,

UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

ALSO,

Field's celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, and Patent Paraffine Candles, as supplied to

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**

Used in the Royal Laundry

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.



## FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

## DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.  
 DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.  
 DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.  
 DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 20s., 40s., 63s., 78s.  
 DEANE'S—Paper Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.  
 DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.  
 DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.  
 DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.  
 DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.  
 DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.  
 DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.  
 DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.  
 DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns French and English.  
 DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.  
 DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.  
 DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.  
 DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on the premises, of the best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (The Monument), LONDON BRIDGE.

## TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. HASSALL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:

PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.  
 See that each Package bears their Trade Mark the "Pigeon," and Dr. Hassall's Report.

Sold by all Grocers, &amp;c., throughout the kingdom.

TAYLOR BROTHERS Brick-lane, &amp; Wentworth-street, London, N.E.

## LAUNDRY COMFORTS INCREASED.

The beneficial and emollient advantages of GLYCERINE, for softening the skin and preventing or curing cracked hands, are secured by Launderess or Servants when using Harper Twelveteens' popular Preparation of

## GLYCERINE AND SOAP-POWDER.

a Penny Packet of which will make nearly a pound of strong Washing Soap. It greatly expedites the Family Wash, and is regularly used by Thousands of Families on account of its harmless, effective, and economical properties. Ask for "Harper Twelveteens' GLYCERINE for Washing." Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

Manufactory—Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.; and 81 Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

## PATENT CORN FLOUR is much recommended FOR CHILDREN'S DIET.

RECIPE FOR SPONGE CAKE.—Half-pound of Corn Flour, quarter or half-pound of butter, and two tea-spoonsful of Baking Powder, to be very well mixed together. Take three eggs, and beat the yolks and whites separately for fifteen minutes; then add to them quarter-pound bruised white sugar; mix all together, flavour to taste, and beat for fifteen minutes; put it into a well-buttered tin, papered all round two inches deeper than the tin; bake in a quick oven for one hour.

## RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS**, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 20s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

## NEW PATENT

## ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &amp;c

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARIOUS VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

**THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES**, with nearly 300 Bible Pictures—a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d.: originally published at 12s. Sent post free from JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant. Every family should have this pretty book.

**FIELD'S HANDSOME FAMILY BIBLES**, from 10s. to twenty guineas; Pocket Bibles, with rims and clasps, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 3s.; elegantly-bound Church Services from 2s. to 4s. 4s.; Prayer-books in every variety, from 1s. to 5s. 5s. The largest stock in the world, at FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

**HARDWICKE'S SCIENCE GOSSIP** about ANIMALS, Aquaria, Bees, Beetles, Birds, Butterflies, Ferns, Fish, Fossils, Lichens, Microscopes, Mosses, Reptiles, Rocks, Seaweeds, Wildflowers, &c. 4d. monthly. No. 1, January, 1865. Hardwicke, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C

**PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 162, REGENT-STREET, W.** (Mr. Crellin) Vignettes, Miniatures, Coloured Portraits, and every description of Artistic Photography. Copies, Enlargements, or Reductions made from Glass, Paper, or Daguerreotype Portraits. Album Portraits, 3s. 6d.; or 10 for 10s. 6d.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-MAKER** to the QUEEN, begs to inform the Commercial World, Scholarly Institutions, and the Public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions which, for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY of MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS in PRICE, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers and Booksellers. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 91, John-street, New York; and at 87, Gracechurch-street, London.

## DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The medical profession for Thirty Years have approved of this pure solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Gout and stomacic disorders of every kind; and as a mild aperient it is especially adapted for ladies and children.

Prepared solely by DINNEFORD and CO., Chemists, &c., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold throughout the world by all respectable Chemists.

CAUTION.—See that "Dinneford and Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

## HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Gray, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

## HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This neat disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

## BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

Just published, Second Edition, 8cp., 3s. 6d.,  
**THE LIFE of THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.**  
 By EMMA JANE WOODHOUSE, Author of "Campion Court," "Lottie Lonsdale," "The Lillingstones," &c.  
 London: Virtue Brothers and Co., 1, Amen-corner.

Just published, 12mo, limp cloth, 1s.,  
**A HANDY BOOK** on the LAW of FRIENDLY, INDUSTRIAL and PROVIDENT, BUILDING, and LOAN SOCIETIES. With Copious Notes. By NATHANIEL WHITE, Esq., of her Majesty's Civil Service.  
 London: Virtue Brothers and Co., 1, Amen-corner.

Third Edition, revised and corrected, 12mo, limp cloth, 1s.,  
**PRACTICAL HINTS** for INVESTING MONEY: with an Explanation of the Mode of Transacting Business on the Stock Exchange. By FRANCIS PLAYFORD, Sworn Broker.  
 London: Virtue Brothers and Co., 1, Amen-corner.

Now ready, in post 8vo, price 4s. 6d. cloth,  
**A CLEAN SKIN: How to Get it and How to Keep it.** Skin Diseases of Constitutional Origin; their Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment. By J. WILKIE WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S. Eng.  
 London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

**STUDIES in DIVINE THINGS.** By the Rev. WM. NEWTON. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
**FRESH RELIGIOUS THOUGHTS** and TRUTHS for the PEOPLE. By the Rev. WM. NEWTON. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

This day, 8vo, cloth 10s. 6d.,  
**A CRITICAL HISTORY of CHRISTIAN LITERATURE and DOCTRINE.** From the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council. By JAMES DONALDSON, M.A. Vol. I. The Apostolical Fathers.  
 Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge.

Just ready, crown 8vo, 6s.,  
**BRIEF NOTES** on the GREEK of the NEW TESTAMENT. By the Rev. FRANCIS THRECH, M.A., Rector of Islip, Oxon.

"These Brief Notes have been composed with one single object in view, viz., that of bringing some contribution towards an accurate perception of the force and meaning of the original Greek in the New Testament. It will be found that with a view of making these Brief Notes available to all intelligent persons, whether acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages or not, all Greek and Latin words are excluded from the body of the page, and placed below, as not essential, although helpful, towards the comprehension of the book."—Extract from Author's Preface.  
 Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge.

Now ready, 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.,  
**THE PROGRESS of DOCTRINE** in the NEW TESTAMENT, Considered in Eight Lectures Preached before the University of Oxford, 1864, on the Foundation of the late Rev. John Hampton, M.A., Canon of Salisbury. By THOMAS DEBANY BERNARD, M.A., of Exeter College, Rector of Walcot.  
 Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge.

This day, in One Volume, post 8vo, 7s. 6d.,  
**LAST GLEANINGS.**  
 BY THE LATE FRANK FOWLER.

"To many a one in London, and to many a one in Australia, this will be a welcome memorial of one whose friendship they valued, and whose loss they mourned. Mr. Fowler was a critic of a very high order, as some brief selections from his reviews and lectures given in this volume will abundantly show. In a word, this book presents more than any of his other works, a good idea of the many-sidedness of Frank Fowler's ability. It shows the facts, as it were, of his mind, and for this his friends, and those who, without knowing him personally, admired his writings, will chiefly cherish it. For the general public it will be the best recommendation that the volume is very readable, and that by buying it they will not only earn themselves a pleasure, but will contribute to the comfort of the widow and the fatherless."—Standard.

\* Orders received by all Booksellers, and at every Library in the Kingdom.  
 London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, 14, Ludgate-hill.

Part 1, price 1s., Now Ready,  
 To be completed in Twelve Shilling Parts, demy 8vo,  
**PARABLE, or DIVINE POESY.**

Illustrations in Theology and Morals, Selected from the Great Divines, Systematically and Chronologically Arranged.

By R. A. BERNHAM.

A full Prospectus, with Specimen Pages, can be had from the Publisher, F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Extra cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. free by post,  
**THE GOLDEN RULE; and other Stories** for Children. By MARY C. HUME.

"This author knows well how to write little tales such as real children delight in reading."—Athenaeum.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**LIFE: its NATURE, VARIETIES, and PHENOMENA.** By LEO H. GRINDON.

The Publisher begs to announce the issue of the Third Edition of the above popular Work, in Twelve Sixpenny Monthly Parts.

Part I., now ready, sent free by post for Seven Stamps.

The Work can be had complete, in extra cloth, price 6s. 6d.; half morocco, 12s.; morocco, 15s.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Just published, extra cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.,  
**POEMS.** By J. GREET. Dedicated by permission to Martin F. Tupper, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.  
 London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Cloth, price 1s.,

**ORIGINAL NURSERY RHYMES.** By A. J. ELLIS, F.R.S. With Four Full-page Illustrations on toned paper, by E. J. ELLIS.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Just published,

**HOME-TRAINING; or, SCHOOL-EXILE?**

A Discussion for the Day. By the Rev. JOHN R. PRETYMAN, M.A., formerly Vicar of Aylesbury, Bucks.

London: Aylott and Son, Paternoster-row. Edinburgh: John Menzies.



**STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
PUBLISHED BY MR. MURRAY.

**CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES.**

**DR. WM. SMITH'S NEW CLASSICAL**  
DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, and  
GEOGRAPHY. With 750 Woodcuts. 8vo, 19s.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER CLASSI-**  
CAL DICTIONARY. With 290 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo,  
7s. 6d.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER DIC-**  
TIONARY OF CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES. With 200  
Woodcuts. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**LATIN DICTIONARIES.**

**DR. WM. SMITH'S NEW LATIN-ENG-**  
LISH DICTIONARY. Based on the Works of FORCUL-  
LIM and FREUND. Medium 8vo, 21s.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER LATIN-**  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Square 12mo, 7s. 6d.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S LATIN VOCABU-**  
LARY, arranged according to Subjects and Etymology;  
with a Latin-English Dictionary to Phædrus, Cornelius Nepos,  
and Cæsar's "Gallic War." 12mo, 3s. 6d.

**GREEK GRAMMARS.**

**THE STUDENT'S GREEK GRAMMAR,**  
for the Upper Forms in Schools. By Professor CURTIUS.  
Edited by Wm. SMITH, LL.D. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**CURTIS' SMALLER GREEK GRAM-**  
MAR, for the Middle and Lower Forms. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

**CURTIS' FIRST GREEK COURSE;** con-  
taining Dialects, Exercise Book, and Vocabularies.  
12mo, 3s. 6d.

**HUTTON'S PRINCIPIA GRÆCA. A First**  
Greek Course. A Grammar, Dialects, and Exercise  
Book, with Vocabularies. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

**MATTHIÆ'S GREEK GRAMMAR,** for  
the Use of Schools. Abridged by BLOMFIELD, Revised  
by EDWARDS. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

**BUTTMAN'S LEXICOLOGUS:** a Critical Exa-  
mination of the Meaning and Etymology of Passages in  
Greek Writers. Translated, with Notes, by FISHLAKE. 8vo,  
12s.

**LATIN GRAMMARS.**

**THE STUDENT'S LATIN GRAMMAR,**  
for the Upper Forms in Schools. By Wm. SMITH, LL.D.  
Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER LATIN**  
GRAMMAR, for the Middle and Lower Forms. 12mo,  
3s. 6d.

**KING EDWARD VI.'S FIRST LATIN**  
BOOK. The Latin Accidence; including a Short  
Syntax and Prosody, with an English Translation. 12mo,  
2s. 6d.

**KING EDWARD VI.'S LATIN GRAM-**  
MAR, for the Use of Schools. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

**OXENHAM'S ENGLISH NOTES** for  
LATIN ELEGIACS. Designed for Early Proficients in  
the Art of Latin Versification. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part I. A First**  
Latin Course. By Dr. Wm. SMITH. A Grammar, De-  
lectus, and Exercise Book. With Vocabularies. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part II. Latin**  
Reading Book. By Dr. Wm. SMITH. An Introduction  
to Ancient Mythology, Geography, Roman Antiquities and  
History. With Notes and a Dictionary. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part III. Latin**  
Poetry. By Dr. Wm. SMITH. 1. Easy Hexameters and  
Pentameters. 2. Eclogues Ovidianæ. 3. Prosody and Metre.  
4. First Latin Verse Book. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part IV. Latin**  
Prose Composition. By Dr. Wm. SMITH. Rules of  
Syntax, with Examples, Explanations of Synonyms, and Exer-  
cises on the Syntax. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 8d.,

**THE IRISH CHURCH:**  
A HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REVIEW.  
BY HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"Mr. Skeats writes in general with much force and clearness. . . . His pamphlet abounds in facts which cannot be too widely known."—*Daily News*.

"Within the compass of less than eighty pages, all the authentic information desired by politicians for making them-  
selves masters of the case as it now stands is fully supplied. . . . It is pervaded by a spirit of discrimination  
and candour, and is written in a vivacious and pleasantly readable style. We can hardly doubt of its making both a wide  
and deep impression."—*Nonconformist*.

"The laborious research which his pamphlet displays, and the clearness with which its results are set forth, deserve the  
highest praise. It is only by a perusal of the whole work that its full value can be appreciated, and that the hideous enormity  
of the institution it treats of can be seen in its full development."—*Caledonian Mercury*.

"A great amount of useful information in a small compass."—*Bath Journal*.

ARTHUR MIALL, 18, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

In a few days,  
**THE AUTHOR OF "THE SINNER'S FRIEND."**  
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

EDITED BY NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.

Large post 8vo, cloth, with Portrait, 8s. 6d.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; John Snow, Paternoster-row.

"Mr. MURRAY'S excellent and uniform series."—*English*  
*Churchman*.

"Mr. Murray's Student's Manuals are the cheapest educa-  
tional books in existence."—*Examiner*.

**MR. MURRAY'S STUDENT'S**  
**MANUALS**  
FOR ADVANCED SCHOLARS.

"This series of 'Students' Manuals,' edited for the most  
part by Dr. Wm. Smith, possess several distinctive features  
which render them singularly valuable as educational works.  
While there is an utter absence of flippancy in them, there is  
thought in every page, which cannot fail to excite thought in  
those who study them, and we are glad of an opportunity of  
directing the attention of such teachers as are not familiar  
with them to these admirable school-books."—*The Museum*.

**ENGLAND and FRANCE.**

**THE STUDENT'S HUME;** a History of  
England, from the Earliest Times. By DAVID HUME.  
corrected and continued to 1858. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.**  
From the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the  
Second Empire, 1852. By W. H. PEARSON, M.A. Woodcuts  
Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**GREECE and ROME.**

**THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF GREECE.**  
From the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest. By  
Wm. SMITH, LL.D. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ROME.**  
From the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the  
Empire. By Dean LIDDELL. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S GIBBON;** an Epitome of  
the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Em-  
pire. By EDWARD GIBBON. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**GEOGRAPHY.**

**THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ANCIENT**  
GEOGRAPHY. By Rev. W. L. BEVAN, M.A. Wood-  
cuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.**

**THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF THE ENG-**  
LISH LANGUAGE. By GEORGE F. MARSH. Edited,  
with additional Chapters and Notes. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ENGLISH**  
LITERATURE. By T. B. SHAW, M.A. Edited, with  
Notes and Illustrations. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S SPECIMENS OF ENG-**  
LISH LITERATURE. Selected from the Chief Writers.  
By THOS. B. SHAW, M.A. Edited, with Additions. Post  
8vo, 7s. 6d.

**GRAMMARS.**

**THE STUDENT'S GREEK GRAMMAR.**  
By Professor CURTIUS. Translated under the Re-  
vision of the Author. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S LATIN GRAMMAR.**  
By Wm. SMITH, LL.D. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

**MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,**  
LIMITED.

All the best BOOKS of the Season are in Circulation or on Sale  
at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Fresh Copies continue to be added as the demand increases, and  
an ample supply is provided of all the principal New Works as  
they appear.

First-Class Subscription—ONE GUINEA per Annum.  
Class B Subscription—HALF-A-GUINEA per Annum.  
Commencing at any date.

Book Societies, Town and Village Libraries and Reading-rooms,  
and Literary Institutions, supplied on liberal terms.  
Prospectuses, postage free, on application.

NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.  
CITY OFFICE: 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for FEBRU-**  
ARY, 1865. No. DXXII. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.  
Miss Marjoribanks. Part I.  
A Visit to the Cities and Camps of the Confederate States,  
1863-64. Conclusion.  
Knight-Erantry in the Nineteenth Century.  
Modern Demonology.  
Etoniana, Ancient and Modern. Part I.  
Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women and other Things in  
General. Part XIII.  
Going into Parliament—Continental Excursionists—Italian  
Financial Policy—A Word for an Ill-used Class.  
The Right Honourable William E. Gladstone, M.P. Part I.  
W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

**SUNDAY at HOME. The FEBRUARY PART**  
now Ready. Price Sixpence.

**LEISURE HOUR. The FEBRUARY PART**  
now Ready. Price Sixpence.  
"The 'Leisure Hour' has every quality that should com-  
mand a large circulation."—*Times*.

**FEBRUARY PART of the LEISURE HOUR**  
contains the following Tales and Papers:—The Awdries  
and their Friends—The Tulleries, with coloured Illustrations—  
Handel, with Portrait—Rope-trick Conjurors—Life in Egypt  
—Voice from the Tomb of David Hume, with Illustrations—  
Hints on Legal Topics: Settlement of Landed Property—  
Adventure with Mexican Hogs—Visit to Sunnyside—Gossip on  
Bird Character—The Craven Charity—Shopping without  
Money—Men I have known: Lord de Tabley and Sir Thomas  
Lawrence—The Peking Gazette, with facsimile Title, &c.—  
Adventure in a Flood—Recent Remains of the Moa—Eccentric  
Etymologies—Original Fables—Varieties.  
London, 55, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

**LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH ON**  
EDUCATION, with the Comments of the Press. A  
pamphlet for circulation among the parents of school children.  
Price 1d.; by post 2d.  
Thomas Murby, 52, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d., cloth.  
**MEMOIRALS of the REV. WILLIAM**  
BULL, of Newport Pagnell. Compiled chiefly from  
his own Letters, and those of his Friends Newton, Cowper,  
and Thomson, 1738-1814. By his Grandson, the Rev. JOSHUA  
BULL, M.A.  
"This is a delightful biography."—*Record*.  
"We can calmly declare that this book is to be placed among  
the most interesting biographies of our day."—*Evangelical*  
*Magazine*.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, W.

Now ready, crown 8vo, cloth antique, price 3s. 6d.,  
**THE ARGUMENT A PRIORI for the**  
MORAL ATTRIBUTES OF GOD. By W. H. GILLESPIE,  
of Torbanehill, Author of "The Necessary Existence of God."  
Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall,  
and Co.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street,  
Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON  
BUNT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.